The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIX......NO. 8843. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1880. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE PLOTTERS OUTWITTED

THE REPUBLICANS ORGANIZE THE MAINE LEGISLATURE.

THE FUSIONIST LAMSON EXCITED BUT POWERLESS—NINETEEN REPUBLICAN SENATORS AND EIGHTY-FIVE ASSEMBLYMEN—A VERY QUIET PROCEEDING.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 12.—At 5:40 this evening the Republican members of the Senate and House of Representatives proceeded to the State-house for the purpose of organizing the Legislature. The movement was entirely unknown to the Fusionists, and few of the Republicans, outside of the immediate members, were aware of the position of affairs. The news that the Republicans had taken possession of the State-house spread rapidly, and caused great rejoicing among the Republicans, who have been impatient to have just this result brought about. Mr. Lamson, President of the Senate, when he saw the people assembling, proceeded to Gen. Chamberlain's head-quarters, and excitedly said, "I protest against these men coming in!" The General informed Mr. Lamson that he should permit the men to come in and stay as long as they pleased. There was no forcible resistance whatever. The halls were lighted, minor officers of the previous Legislature familiar with the premises taking hold and lending their assistance.

In the Senate, the Hon. Jeremiah Dingley, Jr., called the meeting to order, and Austin Harris was called to the Chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Butler, a member of the House; Charles W. Turner, Assistant Secretary of the last Senate, called the roll, and 16 Senators responded to the call. A quorum was announced present, all being Republicans, who proceeded to qualify, the oath being administered by the Hon. William M. Stratton. Andrew R. S. Smith was declared Senator from Lincoln County on the face of the returns; Joseph A. Locke was chosen President, receiving all the votes cast—19; Charles W. Tilden was chosen Secretary, and George E. Brackett, of Belfast, Assistant Secretary; Charles J. Lovejoy was chosen messenger, and A. B. T. Chadbourne, assistant messenger. The following order was passed:

Ordered, That a committee, consisting of three members of the Senate, be appointed by the President to report to the Senate for its action whether the Senate shall call upon the Justices of the Supreme Court for their opinion touching the legal organization of the Senate for the Fifty-ninth Legislature, and to report for the action of the Senate such questions as the law and the facts require in the premises.

The members of the House were called to order by Mr. Hale. Mr. Wentworth, of Kittery, was made temporary Chairman, and Oxamandal Smith, Clerk, who called the roll of the members-elect. All the Republicans responded, but the Fusionists did not. Eighty-five members of the House responded to the call, and were qualified by William Stratton, Clerk of the Court of Kennebec County and *Dedimus Potistatem*. Subsequently six members, who were not, by the face of the returns, elected, on account of defects, amended under the law of 1877, were admitted by resolution submitted by Mr. Strout. George E. Weeks, of Augusta, was elected Speaker. After organization, Mr. Hale offered a similar resolution to that passed by the Senate, calling for the appointment of a committee to request the opinion of the Supreme Judicial Court as to the legality of the organization of the House. In making the motion, Mr. Hale spoke of the extraordinary circumstances under which they met; said that the object of the organization was to settle the vital questions affecting the organization of the Legislature and State Government. The House will obey the decision of the court.

Mr. Hale's resolution was adopted unanimously, and A. A. Strout, of Portland; L. Hutchinson, of Lewiston, and Silas C. Hatch, of Bangor, were appointed as the committee. The following is the resolution, seating the six members who had been counted out:

Resolved, That Isaac Hanscom, of Lebanon; Edward K. Hall, of Noblesboro; George S. Hill, of Exeter; Oliver Bragdon, of Sullivan; Frank C. Nickerson, of Linneus and Robert M. Loring, of Perry, all in this State, be admitted to seats as members prima facie of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-ninth Legislature of Maine, in the places of Stephen D. Lord, of Lebanon; James W. Clark, of Noblesboro; F. W. Hill, of Exeter; James W. Flye, of Sullivan; John H. Brown, of Haynesville, and James M. Leighton, of Perry, in the State of Maine.

The Fusionist House committee to investigate the charges of attempted bribery met in the Representatives' Hall. H. R. White was summoned to appear, but did not respond. He declined to recognize the authority of the committee. Swan and Harriman reiterated in substance their affidavits and statements in the House, with some additional particulars. Swan said he first learned of the bribery through J. O. White, a relative of H. R. White. Solon Chase testified that Swan called upon him at midnight of Jan. 5, at the residence of his cousin, V. B. Chase; called him up and consulted him in regard to the transaction, and drew up the statement that he was going to take the $1,000, and promise to do what he was asked to, for the sake of exposing the transaction. Chase advised him to go ahead. It appeared that no other persons witnessed the transaction in either case. Harriman testified that he at first hesitated about going into the business, but, after consulting Gove and others, concluded to do so. The investigation will be continued to-morrow.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 12.—Dispatches from Augusta received here to-night contain interesting details of the situation in that city. The organization of the Legislature is declared to have been a well-considered project on the part of the Republicans, and was decided upon as the most practical and feasible way of getting an opinion from the Supreme Court on subjects embodied in the orders passed in the Republican House and Senate to-night. There has been a strong pressure brought to bear upon the Republicans of Maine from their party friends throughout the country. The leaders declare that they waited a while in hopes that the Fusionists would take some action in relation to admitting Republicans from the disfranchised cities and towns, but waited in vain. It is hoped the Supreme Judicial Court will convene Wednesday, in which event an answer is looked for by Friday or Saturday of this week.

Augusta is crowded with politicians to-night from all parts of the State and elsewhere. The Fusionists are not despondent, and they assert that Gen. Chamberlain has promised that they shall not be prevented from entering the respective chambers in the State-house to-morrow. The Republicans are holding the situation to-night, and many of them are sleeping upon the desks in the Senate and House chambers, ready to begin to-morrow. They confidently express the belief that the legal opinion that has been asked for will be in their favor. Rumors of various kinds are in circulation, not among the least interesting of which is a report that Acting Gov. Lamson will to-morrow endeavor to have Gen. Chamberlain arrested by the Militia forces for his action in disregarding the protest of the former previous to the assembling of the Republican Legislature this evening.

THE FEARS OF THE FUSIONISTS.

QUALIFYING LAMSON AS ACTING GOVERNOR—WHAT WAS THOUGHT YESTERDAY MORNING.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 12.—The *Journal's* Augusta special of last night says: "But very few of the Republican members or claimants left the city to-day, and to-night it is said that every man, except one or two, is on hand. Various rumors are afloat as to the movements of each party to-morrow. The question whether the Committee on Gubernatorial Votes will report, and whether both branches will attempt to elect a Governor to-morrow, is freely discussed. The general opinion is that they will not presume to elect a Governor as the House is at present constituted. It is rumored that leading Fusionists made overtures, to-day, for a compromise, when they were told that the admission of members-elect of the disfranchised cities and the Towns of Farmington and Skowhegan would insure the attendance of the Republicans. This would add 14 to the 62 Republican members. The committee finds that six persons received votes for Governor—Davis, Smith, Garcelon, Bradbury, Chamberlain, and Greenleaf. The first four would be the names from which two would have to be chosen to send to the Senate. Thus, if the House should be Republican and the Senate Fusion, a Fusion Governor would be elected. A quorum of certificated members would give the Republicans a majority of one. The Fusionists will hesitate some time before accepting these terms. The Republicans feel greatly relieved that the arms that had been in the State-house are returned to the State Arsenal in Bangor, and consider it a great move toward a peaceful solution of the difficulty. It is reported and believed by a large number of persons that the reason the galleries were not allowed to be occupied on Friday last was that orders had been given to allow certain armed men, concealed in the State Library, in case of an attempt on the part of the Republicans to capture the hall, (as the Fusionists feared,) to come down by a short cut and enter the south gallery, with loaded muskets, and command Representative Hall. The finding of muskets loaded and cartridge-boxes filled shows that bloody work was contemplated. Both parties keep their movements very cloudy to all except the members and claimants, and especially do they avoid making any disclosures to newspaper correspondents."

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 12.—The Fusionists are alarmed lest the Republicans intend to come in this morning and take possession of the House, but their alarm is entirely without grounds. There is no excitement whatever. Very thin houses are gathering. It having been announced that Mr. Lamson, President of the Senate, would this morning assume the duties of Governor, Gen. Chamberlain states that he shall positively refuse to recognize his claims to that position; and, furthermore, he will recognize no one as Governor who shall be chosen by the Legislature as at present constituted.

On the assembling of the Senate this morning, President Lamson sent a letter announcing that he had assumed the duties of Governor. The letter was the same as was telegraphed last night. Senator Ellis, of Waldo, was chosen President pro tem. The Committee on Gubernatorial Votes reported the following votes as thrown at the last September election: Whole number of votes, 138,807; necessary to a choice, 69,404; Daniel F. Davis had 68,770; Joseph L. Smith, 47,469; Alonzo Garcelon, 21,844; Bion Bradbury, 263; Daniel F. David, 200. The remainder are scattering, and the Constitution candidates are Daniel F. Davis, Joseph L. Smith, Alonzo Garcelon, and Bion Bradbury.

On the proposition of the Senate to hold a joint convention for the purpose of qualifying the acting Governor, Mr. Locke, of Cumberland, made a long speech, in which he reviewed the action of the Governor and Council, and took up the cases of the counted-out members and the grounds upon which they were counted out. Mr. Locke claimed that the certificates issued by the Governor and Council to those not chosen were not legal, and the acts passed by such a body would not be recognized by the courts or obeyed by the people. Messrs. Barker and Strickland replied claiming that to all intents and purposes this was a legal Legislature, the members holding certificates from the Governor and Council; they meant, as honorable gentlemen, to do the fair thing when an investigation should take place before the proper committee of the Legislature. The joint convention was formed, and in presence of the Secretary of State and several members of the Council, John D. Lamson took the oath and was proclaimed acting Governor of the State. Only 60 members were present in the House, and it adjourned without transacting any business.

It is announced that the Fusionists will proceed at once to the election of Governor and all State officers. This is the general feeling. It is still claimed that Lamson will not be recognized as Governor by Gen. Chamberlain.

Gen. Chamberlain has issued the following order:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION MAINE MILITIA, AUGUSTA, Jan. 12, 1880.

General Order No. 3.—*First*—The attention of all military organizations now in the service of the State and of all men liable to military duty in this State is directed to the following orders:

STATE OF MAINE, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, Jan. 5, 1880.

General Order No. 12.—*First*—The several counties of this State are constituted into the First Division of Militia of Maine.

Second—Major-Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain is assigned to the command of the First Division.

Third—The commanding officers of all military organizations accepted into the service of the State are required to report to him. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
S. D. LEAVITT, Adjutant-General.

STATE OF MAINE, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, Jan. 5, 1880.

Special Order No. 45.—Major-Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain is hereby authorized and directed to protect public property and institutions of State until my successor is duly qualified. ALONZO GARCELON, Governor.

Second—I am now discharging the duties thus devolved on me in protecting public property and institutions of State, until a Governor is legally elected and duly qualified.

Third—Particular attention is called to the law rendering it unlawful for any body of men other than the regularly organized corps of Militia, without authority expressly given, to associate themselves together as a military company organization, or to parade in public with arms.

Fourth—All persons and organizations will take notice accordingly, and all authorized military organizations will understand that they are to report to me for orders, until they are otherwise ordered by or through me. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN,
[Official.] Major-General.
FRANK E. NYE, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SILLY FUSIONIST LIES EXPOSED.

MR. FRYE SHOWS THAT MR. SPRINGER'S STORIES OF INTIMIDATION AND RUFFIANISM ARE NOT TRUE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Richard M. Springer, who has been trying to explain the action of the Fusionists in Maine, to the Greenbackers of Washington, is the proprietor of a Greenback paper in Chicago, and in the Maine campaign he made 40 or 50 speeches. He declares that an investigation after the election showed that 12,000 legal voters in Maine lost their votes through intimidation or purchase by the Republicans, and that almost without exception these men were Greenbackers or Democrats. He brought to this city some affidavits in support of these charges. He asserts that a Government contractor, whose factory is near the line which divides two towns, compelled 46 of his 50 employes to stay away from the polls on election day by threatening to deprive them of work if they voted anything except the Republican ticket, and that the remaining four disregarded his command, and in consequence were discharged. This manufacturer's action, he claims, resulted in the election of two Republican Representatives who would otherwise have been defeated. No such intimidation, he says, was practiced by the Fusionists. "The great mass of evidence," says Mr. Springer, "which we laid before Gov. Garcelon and the Council was his only justification and reason for rigidly carrying out the technical demands of the law. Of course, I cannot say that without this evidence he would not have acted in the same way, but I think that if it had not been placed before him he would have merely observed the spirit of the law as his predecessors had done. He was greatly chagrined at the result of his application to the Supreme Court. I was afraid when I came here that the Republicans would win by the aid of the United States Government, but now I think they have surrendered." Mr. Springer persists in saying that when the House was organized, the State-house was full of ruffians hired by the Republicans, and that when the Republicans adjourned a deadly conflict was averted only by great tact and self-restraint on the part of the Fusionists. These ruffians, he says, were let in through the windows, and in a moment the clicking of revolvers could be heard on all sides.

Congressman Frye, who has just returned from Maine, characterizes the greater part of Springer's statements as the most absurd nonsense. He says that the campaign was the most thorough and brilliant one ever held in Maine, and that the Fusionists could not have lost 12,000 votes by intimidation, for the reason that their vote surpassed in numbers the most sanguine expectations of the leaders of the Fusion Party. Such intimidation as Springer describes, he asserts, is out of the question in Maine or any other State of New-England, and could not have taken place. As for the purchase of votes, he refers to the case of the City of Lewiston, in which money could not be raised to pay even the ordinary expenses of the Republican Party, ($138,) until a gentleman, after the election, contributed $38. He declares that every statement made in the Boston *Globe*, charging corruption or intimidation, has been completely disproved whenever names and localities have been mentioned, so that investigation could be made. As to the charges of bribery in the cases of Swan and Harriman, he declares that no money was given to them by any person acting for the Republican Party or prominently connected with it, and after a careful inquiry he believes that no money was paid to these men by any one, but that the charges were made up to affect public sentiment, and to create a pressure which would prevent any Fusionist who had received a certificate from absenting himself from the State-house if he had made up his mind to do so.

Mr. Frye characterizes Springer's description of the scenes in the State-house as grossly incorrect. It was hard to find a Democrat or a Greenbacker in the vicinity, and the Republicans present were thoroughly respectable gentlemen. They outnumbered the Fusionists six to one, and could easily have thrown them all out of the window. Such a course, he says, would have been the easiest adjustment of the difficulty. No one came in at the windows, but all present passed through the great doors in an orderly manner. The only circumstance which looked like violence was the presence of a Fusion guard, with arms, in the State-house. Of these armed men, seven had served terms in the State Prison, and one was a deserter from the United States Army, who has since been arrested. No attempt was made to move the Assistant Clerk from his seat, and the son of Senator Blaine did not attempt to take away his gavel. The Assistant Clerk was continually pounding with the gavel, and Mr. Frye is of the opinion that young Blaine once put his hand on the gavel, but with no intention of disturbing it. His hand remained there only a moment and, at the time the gavel lay upon the table. Mr. Frye thinks that Springer's description of the trick played upon Mr. Hale is probably correct, but he does not regard such a trick as anything for honest men to boast of. He quotes the expressions of many Fusionists, made before and on the day of the election, which showed that the determination to count the Republicans out had been reached a long time before. The preparation of 10 blanks for cities, with room for the signatures of only three Aldermen, has been described in the press dispatches. The Fusionists laid another trap for the cities, all of which, except one, were considered Republican. The blanks prepared by Eben F. Pillsbury, the Fusion State Printer, and sent to the cities, were addressed to the City Marshal, and they bore printed directions for their return through the City Marshal. This officer is not recognized by the Constitution, and no such provision had been placed on blanks for cities in previous elections. Some of the cities saw the trick, and by legal advice had the directions changed, so that the papers were sent to and returned from the proper officer.

MR. STERNE'S RAILROAD BILL.

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE DISAVOW ANY CONNECTION WITH IT—THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT NOT FINISHED.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Mr. Hepburn and his colleagues on the Special Railroad Committee were very much surprised, and not a little indignant, when, upon taking up the New-York papers of to-day, they found what purported to be a copy of a bill, embodying the results of their investigations, which they intended to introduce in the present session of the Legislature. Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Husted, Mr. Baker, Mr. Wadsworth, and Mr. Terry all agree in repudiating the Railway bill as emanating from the committee, and Mr. Hepburn, while conversing very moderately on the subject, is emphatic in his disapproval of the method of misleading the public, while he does not indorse the measure proposed.

In talking about the matter to-night, Mr. Hepburn said: "The main investigation by the Special Railroad Committee of the Assembly of 1879 closed about Dec. 1. We gave to Chauncey M. Depew and Judge Shipman, counsel of the railway companies, and to Mr. Simon Sterne, counsel to the Chamber of Commerce, an opportunity, in completing their statements, to make such arguments as they considered the occasion called for. The offer was accepted, and Mr. Sterne saw fit, in preparing his argument, to include in it a bill which, he suggested, should be presented to the Legislature. This bill proposed a revision of the railway laws, and was intended to supercede all laws previously enacted for the regulation of railways by the State Government. This bill Mr. Sterne has just handed into the Railroad Committee, just as an attorney in closing an argument in court might hand up a brief. The same bill is that published this morning in several of the New-York papers. There have been instances where briefs have been accepted, but they are of rare occurrence." Mr. Hepburn said further that the committee listened for six days to the arguments of counsel, giving two days to each speaker, and that their counsel undertook to correct their own arguments. This process consumed a good deal of time, and while Judge Shipman and Mr. Depew have each sent copies of their speeches to the committee, nothing has thus far been received from Mr. Sterne, except this voluminous bill which has been published as the embodiment of the result of the committee's labors. Any advantage that the committee might have been able to derive from the advice of the counsel has thus been lost. The published bill is in no sense a representation of the views of the committee. It is merely an embodiment of Mr. Sterne's own views, and the Railroad Committee declines to stand sponsor for it.

Mr. Baker and Mr. Wadsworth coincide in the views expressed by Mr. Hepburn. There is a good deal of speculation here as to the cause for inducing the newspapers to publish the Sterne bill at this time, and with its accompanying representations, and not a few persons are impressed with the idea that it could have been published for no other than stock-jobbing purposes. The report of the committee is not yet finished, but a great deal of work is being done upon it every day, and it will be presented at the earliest possible moment.

WHAT MR. STERNE SAYS.

Mr. Simon Sterne, counsel of the Chamber of Commerce during the investigation into railroad abuses carried on by the Hepburn Legislative Investigating Committee, when questioned yesterday as to his opinion of the bill, whose substance was given in THE TIMES, said that it was a much better one than he expected. He expressed his regret, however, that it had been prematurely made public, as he feared that now the committee might be induced to change their minds in regard to reporting it, and might consequently report a greatly modified bill.

SENATOR LAMAR SERIOUSLY ILL.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 12.—A special dispatch from Jackson, Miss., says: "Senator Lamar was stricken with paralysis here last night. Considerable uneasiness is felt as to his condition. The attending physicians pronounce his case hopeful."

A MISSING GIRL FOUND.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—Miss Mary E. Ash, the young girl who so mysteriously disappeared from Chester on Jan. 1, has been found, apparently in good health. She was brought to Chester Saturday night, and is now at the house of Henry Goff, where she lived before the scandal. Goff is still missing. The girl is very indignant over the scandal, and claims to have been visiting a friend in this city. Miss Ash is the girl who, it was supposed, was the victim of malpractice, and her disappearance caused a great sensation.

JAY GOULD BUYING COAL LAND.

BURLINGAME, Kan., Jan. 12.—Large tracts of coal land east of this city have recently been purchased by T. J. Peter, President of the Carbon Coal and Mining Company, but the deeds are all made out to Jay Gould and Russell Sage.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

THE STATE OF ANARCHY IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE LEADER OF THE HERATI TROOPS PUT TO DEATH AT KANDAHAR—YAKOOB KHAN'S ELDEST SON PUT FORWARD AS THE HEIR TO THE THRONE.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Kandahar says: "The leader of the Herati troops has been decoyed into the city and put to death by Ayoob Khan. No reports have reached here confirming the announcement that Abdul Rahman Khan, the pretender to the Afghan throne, had arrived at Balkh."

A correspondent at Kabul telegraphs as follows: "Last week I mentioned that the Fortress of Ghazni was held in our interest by Abdul Kadir. I have now to report that the custodians of the boy Moosa Khan, the eldest son of Yakoob Khan, have obtained an entrance into it. At first I was inclined to attribute little political importance to the abstraction of Moosa Khan. In this, perhaps, I was mistaken, and the fact of Ghazni having opened its gates to receive him, indicates that the nomination of this child as Ameer may prove a difficulty in the way of speedy tranquility. The disaffected may be disposed to make him the rallying point as the lawfully proclaimed successor of his father. If such proceedings should seem to obtain any measure of national approval they might possibly be utilized toward a solution of the present difficulties, but Moosa Khan is at present in the hands of the military adventurer, Mohammed Jan, and a fanatical old priest named Mooshi Alum. With this unimportant exception he is not supported by any sirdar of birth. His mother is with Gen. Roberts, and is most anxious that he should return to Kabul. Gen. Roberts's efforts are being directed to breaking up the party which is using the boy as a tool. It was better that Moosa should have been taken to Ghazni than to Turkestan. The Hazara people are in our interest, and may make a future exit from Ghazni difficult for Mohammed Jan and his adherents."

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The Russian press and various Continental special correspondents freely discuss the probabilities of the British occupation of Herat.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A correspondent at Kabul reports that Mahomed Jan having surrounded Ghazni with a strong force, killed the Governor, Abdul Kadir, and looted the city. He is now endeavoring to raise the tribes to attack the British. The priest, Mooshi Alum, has severed his connection with Mahomed Jan, in consequence of the behavior of the insurgents in looting Kabul.

THE EUROPEAN STATE QUARRELS.

MORE RUMORS OF IMPENDING WAR—RUSSIAN MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

VIENNA, Jan. 12.—The *Presse* is of the opinion that a collision between Russia and England is inevitable. The *Presse* says that Gen. Skobeleff recently declared at a banquet that Russia is on the eve of her national war.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A Berlin dispatch says: "Russia has been questioned relative to the concentration of troops in Poland, and has replied that as there is no longer any danger of a collision with Turkey, the regiments hitherto stationed in Crimea and Bessarabia are merely withdrawn to Poland as a more convenient district."

A dispatch from Berlin says: "Particular attention is now being paid here to the development of affairs in France. It was hoped that time would remove national antipathies, and that war might be altogether avoided; but this hope has been much shaken by recent events in France. The new French Cabinet, and particularly M. De Freycinet, the Premier, is mistrusted, the latter being regarded as a creature of M. Gambetta."

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A dispatch from Vienna says: "The information possessed by military circles here respecting the distribution of Russian troops along the Austro-Russian frontier, by no means confirms the rumors of unusual concentrations along the western frontiers of Russia. These rumors may, in great part, have arisen from the circumstance that, as a consequence of the experience acquired during the Turkish war, the whole Russian military organization is in a state of transition.

INCREASING DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

MANY OF THE PEOPLE ON THE BRINK OF STARVATION—THE SEDITION CASES.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The correspondents of the Press Association report that the distress in Ireland is increasing. Five hundred inhabitants of the Skulebog district, County Limerick, are on the brink of starvation. They proceeded to-day in a body to Croom, and obtained four cart-loads of bread by the urgent representation of their extremity.

The streets of Cork are patrolled by mounted Police, and the magistrates of that city have passed resolutions urging greater activity in suppressing demonstrations partaking of the nature of bread riots, and asking for the appointment of additional Police.

At a meeting at Birkenhead, yesterday, the Mayor presiding, it was resolved to raise a subscription for the Duchess of Marlborough fund.

Messrs. Davitt, Daly, Killen, and Brennan to-day received notices commanding them to appear before the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, on the 16th inst.

At the Roman Catholic churches in the Diocese of Southwark, yesterday, a letter from the Bishop to the clergy on the subject of the distress in Ireland was read, and a fund collected, which it is anticipated will reach £1,000.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A Dublin dispatch says that, although the Government have summoned Messrs. Davitt, Daly, Killen, and Brennan to appear before the Court of Queen's Bench, it is not expected that any further proceedings will be taken against them.

THE CUBAN REFORM QUESTIONS.

POLITICAL TROUBLES EXPECTED—A PETITION BY THE ABOLITION SOCIETY.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Paris says: "Gen. Martinez-Campos is said to intend quitting Spain, an act construed as an expectation of political troubles."

A Madrid dispatch says: "The Abolition Society has placarded throughout the city the petition recently addressed to the Cortes for the immediate and complete abolition of slavery in all the Spanish possessions. It is signed by Señors Pi-y-Margall and Figueras and many other Republicans, and some Liberal West Indian members of the Chamber of Deputies."

MADRID, Jan. 12.—The Minister of Colonies has promised the Cuban Deputies to present a scheme of economic reforms in Cuba to the Chambers at the end of the present session or the commencement of the next.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A Paris dispatch says that M. Henri Rochefort has become the leading contributor to the *Rappel*, Republican newspaper of Paris.

A dispatch from Rome says: "Very sad accounts are given of the condition of the populations in the Northern provinces of the former Kingdom of Naples, where fever is epidemic over large districts. In a population of 62,000 the sick number 33,000 persons. The deaths from July to December, 1879, numbered 3,423."

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The Russian budget for the year 1880 shows an exact balance between the income and expenditure of the Empire, each being 660,000,000 rubles.

MR. WEBSTER'S JEALOUSY.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 12.—Dr. George F. Hawley, who was shot by Charles M. Webster on Saturday, in a fit of jealousy, is recovering. The pistol-ball is still lodged in his arm or shoulder. It did not penetrate his body, as was at first supposed. Mr. Webster and his wife are, apparently, coming to a better understanding, and it is doubtful if they separate. Her statements to-day are contradictory of those made to the Chief of Police on Saturday. She now says she did not call to Dr. Hawley to come into the house, but the Doctor and his hired man say she did. She denies that she has ever been criminally intimate with the Doctor, and her husband evidently believes her.

PRESERVING REPUBLICAN HARMONY.

FOILING AN ATTEMPT TO SECURE PERSONAL ENDS IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 12.—A most audacious attempt to capture the Republican county organization was signally defeated here to-day. A new rule of the party in this [Schuylkill] county requires that the Chairman of the County Convention should appoint, in the January following, the members of the County Standing Committee. In this case, the Chairman was Andrew Comerry, editor of a weekly paper in Mahanoy City. The committee was announced last week and called to meet for organization in Pottsville this morning. It has been known for some time that Comerry was working in the interest of Daniel Barlow, ex-County Treasurer, who is a relative of Comerry, and who aspires to the position of Boiler Inspector for this district, an appointive State office worth from $8,000 to $10,000 a year. When the committee was announced, it was found that both Comerry and Barlow had places on it; that about a dozen other personal relatives of Barlow were provided for, and that everybody who was known to be favorable to the Mahanoy City candidate was there, while a great many influential Republican names were conspicuous by their absence. Stories of bribery and unlawful influencing soon spread, and, during the five days between the publishing of the committee and its assembling for organization, a very bitter opposition to the Barlow movement sprang up, directed ostensibly against Comerry, who was himself a candidate for permanent Chairman. Among the men he had slighted in making up the committee was W. D. Seltzer, of Pottsville, a lawyer, and a member of the faction headed by ex-Representative Losch, the party which elected Comerrey. Seltzer had placed Comerrey under obligations to him, and when it was found that he had been overlooked the Losch faction turned against Comerrey and fought him furiously.

The convention hall was the scene this morning of a most animated battle. Losch had himself placed in nomination for the Chairmanship, but after both parties had exhausted themselves in their efforts to out-talk each other he withdrew in favor of Gen. J. K. Siegfried, who was also nominated and who was then elected by a large majority, which was subsequently made unanimous. Gen. Siegfried is the present Boiler Inspector, and his election puts an end to the Barlow movement. It also puts an end to Comerrey's disgraceful attempt to elect himself, and, as the General is an a therein of no faction, his election is hailed with satisfaction by all the best element of the party. He is regarded as the best man that could have been selected for the position, and under his charge the party will be united and harmonious, something that it has not been for three years. The meeting unanimously passed resolutions indorsing John A. M. Passmoore, of this place, for Auditor-General, and instructing the Schuylkill delegates to the State Convention to demand his nomination. Mr. Passmoore was the defeated candidate for this office in 1877. He has been working hard for a renomination, and claims to have a good prospect of success.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 12.—The inaugural ceremonies took place at the State Capitol to-day at 2 o'clock, in the presence of a large assemblage, military and civil, gathered from all portions of the State. The effect of the military parade was marred by a snow-storm, the streets being filled with slush and mud. Gov. Bishop introduced his successor in a few words as the chosen ruler of the State. Governor-elect Foster delivered a brief inaugural address on assuming the duties of the chief Executive office of the State, saying that he had little to add to recommendations by his immediate and distinguished predecessor. He emphasized ex-Gov. Bishop's suggestions under the headings of Penal Institutions, Insane Asylums, Board of State Charities, State University, and Ohio River Navigation, dwelling particularly upon the wise discretion which should be exercised in using the Executive power of pardoning criminals. He thought that protection of society demanded that criminals should be made to fear the certainty of conviction, coupled with the almost hopelessness of Executive clemency. He recommended the establishment of an Advisory Board of Pardons. This was rather pointed, as ex-Gov. Bishop had been exercising Executive clemency for the last few months at the rate of nearly one pardon in every two days, extending over sentences for life down to sentences for two years.

ICE MOVING IN THE HUDSON.

BROKEN UP IN MANY PLACES—ICE HARVESTERS DISCOURAGED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The extraordinary thaw which commenced two weeks ago has had a most disheartening effect upon all who are interested in ice-cutting upon the Hudson, and hundreds of families who depend upon that industry are suffering for want of work. Last year at this time 10,000 men, 2,000 boys, 800 horses, and 100 steam-engines were at work on the Hudson cutting ice, and 1,000,000 cakes of ice were being housed daily, the pay-roll amounting to $20,000 a day for 30 days. At this time, however, all this labor and capital is idle, and the season is far behind and the outlook is gloomy. Ice fit to be housed should be at least nine inches thick; a faint attempt to cut seven-inch ice thus far has failed. The fact that during the present thaw steamers have forced their way from here to Rondout has given local freighting an impetus that was unexpected, and there is a perceptible advance in the freighting business, and coal locked up generally in the Winter now has an outlet, and the prospects of the usual coal famine along the river at this season of the year are poor. Last night the river here was filled with masses of floating ice, some of it coming down in heavy fields, and boatmen in charge of vessels along the piers got out extra lines to prevent their craft being torn from the fastenings. From here to Rhinebeck very little ice is visible, and a boat would have no trouble in getting through to Kingston Creek. North of Rhinebeck the river is full of ice fields, floating with the tide. Saugerties Creek is free of ice, and the ice is broken up at Tivoli, the little steamer Jonty Jenks carrying passengers to and from the cars. North of Tivoli a canal-boat is floating down the stream in the centre of an ice-field. At Catskill the steamer Escort, which laid frozen in the middle of the stream, has gained the pier, and all the ice has moved out with the tide, and Catskill Creek is broken up. From Catskill north the ice is still solid from shore to shore. Foot-crossing at Hudson is unsafe, however. At Coxsackie the ice is very weak, and is liable to break up at any moment. Passengers compelled to cross on foot find it very dangerous, and boats on runners are used, on which people are shoved across by guides. The ice is hardly five inches thick, and spongy. The same state of affairs is noticeable at Stuyvesant, Schodack, and Castleton. At Albany the ice moved from in front of the city this morning, and lodged below, but the back water has not yet assumed a serious aspect. At 11 A. M. the wind changed to the north. If the warm weather continues 48 hours longer, all the ice in the Hudson will be on the move.

A PROVIDENCE CLOTHIER SUSPENDS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 12.—Abner J. Barnaby, a clothier, has made an assignment to Henry B. Winship, of the firm of J. B. Barnaby & Co. Liabilities about $50,000, chiefly in Boston and New-York.

KILLING HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 12.—Capt. W. G. Wilkinson, leader of the band at the National Soldiers' Home, shot his wife and then himself some time during the night. Both are dead. For 10 days Wilkinson had been drinking deeply, and on Saturday his wife obtained from Gen. Hincks an order stopping his beer. This made him low-spirited and morose. On Sunday he came to this city and returned home after quitting several drinks, where he found his wife answering an advertisement for a companion to a sick lady. The manner of their quarrel and of the tragedy is unknown. The wife was found lying on her face, a jagged hole behind the ear, through which the brain oozed. Wilkinson lay on the threshold of the door leading to the bedroom, his head having struck the foot of the bed, in which their youngest child, 4 months old, lay. Near him was a five-chambered revolver, with three discharged cartridges. Their two other children, girls of 2 and 3 years, and a neighbor's boy of 10, slept in the next room, but heard neither the quarrel nor the shots. The eldest little girl, before being taken to the Home said: "My mamma died. My papa made her die." Wilkinson served as Band-master in the Seventy-first Pennsylvania Regiment.

THE PLOT AGAINST KELLOGG.

GEN. SYPHER CONTRADICTS SOME OF THE DEMOCRATIC SLANDERS—OTHER WITNESSES FOR MR. KELLOGG.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning resumed the taking of testimony in the Kellogg-Spofford case.

Gen. J. H. Sypher, ex-Congressman from Louisiana, was called in further rebuttal of the testimony of Barney Williams, given before the sub-committee at New-Orleans, one of Williams's statements being that Sypher was present in Senator Kellogg's room, at Willard's Hotel, on the night of June 4 last, and witnessed a distribution of money by Kellogg to five specified witnesses whom he [Williams] had conducted thither. Mr. Sypher this morning testified that he was in Kellogg's room twice during the evening, between the hours of 7 and 8, and about 12 o'clock, but swore positively that he did not see any of the five witnesses, and that neither then nor at any other time had he seen Kellogg give money to these or any other witnesses. He also testified that he saw no drinking or merry-making such as Williams alleges was in progress in Kellogg's room on that evening.

In response to questions by Senator Hill, Gen. Sypher further testified that the only two persons he remembered seeing in Kellogg's room that evening, besides the Senator and perhaps Mr. Clark, his secretary, were John A. Walsh and William L. Randall. He had no knowledge of Randall going to the depot to meet the witnesses, and has not himself ever had any conversation of any consequence with any of them.

On redirect examination by Judge Shellabarger, with reference to Williams's assertion that Kellogg kept him [Williams] well supplied with money while here, Gen. Sypher testified that Williams said he was out of money, and wanted to borrow from him [Gen. Sypher] in July, but he refused to lend.

John A. Walsh was recalled, and cross-examined by Judge Merrick. The object of his visit to New-Orleans in November, was to attend the trial of a criminal suit brought against him under several indictments, which charged him with having defrauded the Government. He had defeated the Government in a civil suit for $23,000, and also in a coincident criminal action for refusing to produce certain books; had been in the distilling business, but since Mr. Bristow made it illegal to manufacture whisky, he had retired from the business on high moral grounds, and not because he was hopeless of concealing it from Mr. Bristow. [Laughter.] Neither in this business nor in his two mail contracts had Mr. Kellogg ever had any interest. He also swore that he had never had any conversation with Senator Kellogg in regard to the subject matter upon which he was to testify, except casually to refresh his memory concerning dates, &c. He knew of no reason why he was not called for examination at New-Orleans, unless it was his expressed "reluctance to be mixed up with the investigation in any way."

The committee then took a recess until after the adjournment of the Senate.

At the afternoon session, Mr. Brown, the night clerk at Willard's Hotel, on the 4th of June, 1879, testified that he believed the five men specified did not visit Mr. Kellogg's room after 12 o'clock on that night, and was quite positive that they could not have entered and left the hotel without his observing them.

Mr. W. L. Randall, of Louisiana, testified that he was in Kellogg's room at about 12:30 that night, and that when he left he saw Mr. Walsh in Kellogg's room, with his coat off, reclining on a lounge.

Senator Hill then cross-examined Mr. Randall with reference to the testimony of witnesses who had several years ago sworn that they would not believe him under oath, apparently with a view to impeach his veracity as a witness.

Mr. Wilson, counsel for Mr. Kellogg, moved to strike from the record this portion of the testimony, and said that no court in Christendom would allow the introduction of what occurred in another tribunal for the purpose of affecting the evidence of a witness testifying before it. The only proper way, he said, to impeach the witness would be to call witnesses from the locality where Mr. Randall lived. To do otherwise would be in violation of the plainest principles of law.

The committee refused to strike out the testimony and proceeded with the examination of Randall, but without eliciting any new facts of importance. The committee soon afterward adjourned.

TROUBLESOME INDIAN TRIBES.

SECRETARY SCHURZ HAS A CONFERENCE WITH OURAY—HOSTILITIES IN NEW-MEXICO AND ON THE RIO GRANDE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Secretary Schurz had a long conference with Chief Ouray to-day. The examination of the entire delegation will probably not occur for a day or two. The Secretary said, in reply to an inquiry, that he did not at present desire to say anything regarding his conference with Ouray, and that he had not yet decided whether he would hold an open council with the entire delegation of Indians or not. Inasmuch as it has been stated that the Indians are being guarded as captives, the Secretary desired to announce that such was not the intention of the department. The Indians, he said, were here as a delegation, and would be treated as such, but in view of the rough treatment they had received at several railroad depots while on their way to this city, and as some of them were unwell, he thought it best that they be given ample time for rest and recuperation before they are approached by citizens or representatives of the press. The Secretary remarked incidentally: "There will be plenty of material for publication in this connection in a few days."

Gen. Adams, of the Los Pinos Commission, arrived in the city to-day.

A telegram, bearing date Mescalero Agency, New-Mexico, Jan. 8, has been received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, announcing that serious trouble exists between the Mexicans and the Indians. The agency employes and property are reported to be all right.

A telegram received at the War Department from Chicago says: "The commanding officer at Fort Stanton reports by letter to the District of New-Mexico, under date of Jan. 2, that he has been informed that Indians have been raiding in the vicinity of Roswell and the Black and Delaware Rivers, and fears are entertained that they will declare war on all citizens of the Pecos Valley. He thinks the Indians are probably in force in the Sacramento and Guadaloupe Mountains. Gen. Pope has ordered all the cavalry in Southern New-Mexico to march rapidly against these Indians."

Advices have been received at the War Department that the renegade Apache Indians recently followed across the border into Mexico by Gen. Morrow have returned. The Mexican authorities have requested that they be permitted to assist in the pursuit of these Indians on the American side. The Secretary of War has granted the request.

AN IMPOSTOR EXPOSED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A person who signs himself "J. Adams Walker, correspondent with THE NEW-YORK TIMES," has been imposing upon lawyers in Washington by borrowing books. To-day he sent a note to Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, and succeeded in obtaining a volume of Supreme Court reports from that gentleman. The fellow is an impostor.

OUR CHINESE CONSULATES

A DEMAND FOR COMPETENT INTERPRETERS.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY RESULTING IN THE RESIGNATION OF IMPORTANT OFFICERS—THE NECESSITY FOR INTERPRETERS EXPLAINED—THE HARVARD COLLEGE EXPERIMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A volume of correspondence recently published by the State Department contains some interesting statements in relation to the employment of interpreters for the use of our Chinese consulates. In December, 1878, Mr. Holcombe, Secretary of Legation, wrote to Secretary Evarts from Peking, announcing that the interpreters who had been employed at the consulates of Tien-tsin and Foo-chow had indicated their intention of resigning because their salaries had been reduced by act of Congress from $2,000 to $1,500 per annum. Mr. Holcombe deeply regretted this reduction, and asserted that our consular establishments should be maintained in a dignified way or not at all. There had not been, and was not likely to be, he said, a single Chinese-speaking United States Consul in the Empire of China, and, therefore, the interpreter must form the sole medium of communication between each Consul and the Chinese Government, and upon the interpreter's tact, discretion, honesty, and knowledge of the ways of the Chinese must depend, in a very large measure, the maintenance of good relations and the protection of American interests. In his opinion, they render to the United States a service not second in value and importance to that of any consular officer in China. With them must rest, to a large extent, the recuperation and increased development of our languishing trade, for, by their ability to come into immediate contact with the merchants and trading classes, they can readily disseminate in each country knowledge of the peculiar productions and requirements of the other, and so open to our people hitherto unsuspected avenues of commercial enterprise. One of the most important preliminary conditions of the development of the trade between the United States and China is, in Mr. Holcombe's opinion, the equipment of each consulate with a well-educated, competent Chinese interpreter, who should be a citizen of the United States, instructed, under the supervision of his Consul, to give special attention and study to both the foreign and the native trade at his port, in order to furnish information upon this subject to the State Department and the American people.

The importance of competent interpreters is fully recognized by the other treaty powers which are permanently represented in China. These, without exception, send young men to Peking to be educated in Chinese language and customs, as a preparation for doing duty as interpreters at the ports. If the United States chooses to hire interpreters in the markets of China, it must pay the market price. "Such a knowledge of Chinese as would fit a person to interpret at any of our consulates," said Mr. Holcombe, "superadded to a common school English education, is worth here, as a mere business investment to any able-bodied American, at least $3,000 per annum." He therefore argued that the United States cannot expect to secure proper interpreters at salaries varying from $500 to $1,500. The Government had supposed that interpreters who were engaged in some other regular business could be obtained at some ports for a portion of each day for $500. It is practically impossible, Mr. Holcombe said, to get suitable interpreters to act under these conditions, for if the gentlemen sought for are in trade, they are unwilling to interrupt their business to serve the Government at a nominal compensation. Missionaries are equally unwilling to enter into such engagements. It has therefore been found necessary, at nearly all ports where only a small sum is allowed for such service, to employ English-speaking Chinese. Great evils result from the use of such persons in this capacity. An unscrupulous Chinese interpreter can do the service a great injury, and Mr. Holcombe thinks it is safe to say that at nearly every port where persons of this class have been employed serious abuses have, in consequence, sprung up. The wiser course is, in his opinion, to appoint as Consuls, at ports of the class under consideration, American citizens who have a good knowledge of Chinese, and require them to do their own interpreting. When this letter was written, English-speaking Chinese were employed as interpreters at the Consulates of New-Chwang, Chin-Kiang, Ningpo, Amoy, and Canton; at Hankow the work was done by an American merchant; at Shanghai, by an American physician; at Tien-tsin and Foo-chow by the two men who had announced an intention to resign, and at the various consular agencies, by Chinese.

Mr. Holcombe advised the dismissal of all Chinese interpreters, adding that he had met hardly one Chinaman who was competent to act as interpreter, or able to withstand the temptations of the position. He pronounced the interpreter at Shanghai incompetent, and declared that the only consulates properly furnished with interpreters were Tien-tsin and Foo-chow. In order to provide the several consulates with proper interpreters, who are United States citizens, he estimated that an appropriation of from $2,000 to $3,000 for each port would be necessary. The Consuls at Chinkiang, Ningpo, and New-Chwang should be men acquainted with the language. If no appropriations could be secured, he recommended the use of interpreters attached to the consulates of other powers. It would be far better, he said, to discontinue some of the consular establishments than to sustain them upon a basis so inadequate as to subject us to constant embarrassment and ridicule.

Upon leaving the consular service in July, 1879, Francis P. Knight, Consul at Shanghai, forwarded to Secretary Evarts a letter in which he urged the importance of supplying good interpreters to Chinese Consulates, and called attention to the scheme of Chinese education at Harvard University, which scheme, he said, would provide the much-needed interpreters within two years. He asked the Government to signify to President Eliot, of Harvard, its willingness to appoint from the class instructed by the Professor of Chinese a certain number of scholars to permanent and promising positions in our legation and consulates in China. Mr. Knight originated the movement which resulted in the establishment of a Chinese Professor at Harvard. In February, 1877, he wrote to President Eliot, advocating the employment in the university of one or two teachers from China, in order that young men might be fitted to avail themselves of the many honorable and lucrative positions which remained open for them in that country. He asserted that the Legation at Peking would offer to such young men two permanent positions, that of Secretary of Legation and that of Chinese interpreter. Many more could be secured in commercial life, and he described a most promising field for civil engineers, mining engineers, and lawyers, who should go to China with a good knowledge of the language. Mr. Knight offered to endeavor to raise money by which to support the Chinese teachers at Harvard. President Eliot laid his suggestions before the corporation, and the result has been the establishment of instruction in the Chinese language by a Chinaman, at Cambridge. Yale College is exceptionally fortunate in having the services of Dr. S. Wells Williams, who holds the Professorship of Chinese in that institution, but thus far very few, if any, of the students have taken advantage of this opportunity to gain a thorough knowledge of the Chinese tongue.

THE HONG KONG IRREGULARITIES.

GEN. STAHEL'S REPORT OF HIS INVESTIGATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In response to the resolution calling for copies of official correspondence relative to the consulate at Hong Kong, the President transmitted to the House of Representatives to-day a large mass of manuscript from the State Department. The most important of the documents transmitted are an elaborate report from Gen. Stahel of the results of his investigation into the affairs of the consulate from Dec. 1, 1876, to Jan. 31, 1879, and a supplemental letter from the same officer, which furnish the latest information received from him. His report, dated Sept. 20, and received

Nov. 6, 1879, shows that during the period from Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 31, 1879, the Consul at Hong Kong collected emigration fees to the amount of $11,189 in excess of the amount accounted for to the United States Treasury, and also that the Consul, by charging $4 50 and $6 50, each for quadruplicate and quintuplicate invoices, instead of the legal fee of $2 50, collected $3,466 more than he gave credit to the United States for on the record of Treasury fees. Gen. Stahel further reports the following "irregularities," which he says were brought to his notice, but in regard to which he does not, in this report, furnish any figures:

First—No credit was given to the United States Government for bills of health issued by the consulate to vessels under foreign flags nor for cattle disease certificates.

Second—No credit appears in the records of Treasury fees for certificates given to masters of foreign vessels carrying Chinese emigrants to the United States.

Third—No entry had been made in the ship's daily journal since June 12, 1871, and no entry in the seamen's register from Oct. 1, 1875, to Dec. 31, 1877.

In a subsequent dispatch, dated Hiogo, Oct. 24, Gen. Stahel writes as follows: "I have the honor to inform you that by yesterday's mail I received a letter from J. S. Mosby, United States Consul at Hong Kong, dated Oct. 4, 1879, in which he says that he has discovered additional wrongs in the Hong Kong Consulate, mostly in the shipping and discharge of seamen. He puts the amount of fees received and not accounted for, for such services at no less a figure than $25,000, in substantiation of which statement he informs me that he has the duplicate shipping articles of the Pacific Mail steamers. He further refers to a large amount of extra wages, passport fees, &c., as not being credited, and invites me to return to Hong Kong for the purpose of taking supplemental evidence. Should it be the pleasure of the department to order my return to Hong Kong, I am ready to start at any time, but don't feel myself authorized to do so without further special orders." Gen. Stahel, in this dispatch, refers to the statement of his previous report about the omission of all entries in the ship's journal and seamen's register for a number of years in explanation of his inability at the time of that examination to find out what services were rendered to American seamen, which circumstance, he intimates, absolves him from responsibility for failing to discover the additional frauds indicated by Col. Mosby.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE CLAIMANTS OF THE VARIOUS OFFICES—REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR THE HOUSE.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 12.—Not in many years has so much excitement attended the preliminaries of the organization of the House to-morrow. The hotels are crowded with people representing all varieties of interest. Not much excitement, however, attends the struggle for places within the gift of the Senate. Major-Gen. Sewell and Senator G. A. Hobart, of Paterson, were early in the race for the Presidency of the Senate. Party usage entitled Gen. Sewell, who had presided over the Senate for two years, to a third term, and Senator Hobart's movement was probably merely a diversion to command for his candidate the Secretaryship of the body. Gen. Sewell, when he reached Trenton to-day, found the coast entirely free. George Wurts, of the Paterson *Press*, is Senator Hobart's nominee for the Secretaryship. Opposed to him is Caleb Swayze, of Warren County. It was mainly through Mr. Swayze's instrumentality that the Democratic frauds were unearthed in Warren County. There seems to be little competition for the other Senate places. William T. Hunt, of Newark, was booked early this evening for the Reading Clerkship, and F. F. Paterson, a third-term man, like Gen. Sewell, for the Engrossing Clerkship.

The mildness of the contest for Senate places is in marked contrast with the warmth of the canvass among the members of the other house. The only place that seems to be conceded is the Clerkship. The Hon. C. O. Cooper takes that, under the two-term rule which prevails in House caucuses. Herbert C. Potts, of Hudson, would have taken the Reading Clerkship under the same rule, if he had not risen to the dignity of a member. The Hudson members, in caucus, have concluded to urge Asa W. Dickinson for the place. Burlington County is pressing a candidate upon the attention of the members.

The main interest centres around the candidate for the Speakership. West Jersey came to Trenton to-day with a delegation almost solid for S. B. Oviatt, of Monmouth. Oviatt comes from a strong Democratic county, and his friends press his candidacy because of the splendid work the Republicans of that county did in the last campaign. Union County presents two candidates—Assemblymen Styles and Vernon. The Union delegation are rather disposed to favor Styles. Essex County supports Assemblyman Van Duyne. But the mammoth corporations of the State have actively interested themselves in the fight. The Pennsylvania Railroad is said to be exerting its influence in behalf of Mr. Oviatt. The New-Jersey Central is understood to support any of the other candidates who can beat Oviatt. John D. Fell was the Sergeant-at-Arms last year, but he is placed beyond the protection of the two-term rule by the fact that he has already had his two terms. Major Way, of Middlesex, and ex-Assemblyman Joseph Wightman, who was Speaker Jackson's private secretary last year, are also in the field.

Thus matters stood before the Republicans held their caucus this evening; then the following nominations were made:

Speaker—Sherman B. Oviatt, of Monmouth; Clerk—C. O. Cooper, of Morris; Reading Clerk—Asa W. Dickinson, of Hudson; Sergeant-at-Arms—John D. Fell, of Mercer; Engrossing Clerk—G. C. Wynkoop, of Camden; Journal Clerk—Andrew J. Clark, of Essex.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Salem Depot, N. H., yesterday, originating from an explosion of naphtha, burned Evans's Patent Cloth Mill, Mead's building, in which was the grocery store of L. T. Mead, the telegraph office and Post Office, and a shoe shop. Some large store-houses adjoining were also burned. The postal matter was saved. The total loss is $20,000. Mead's and Evans's buildings were partially insured.

The picking and lapper department of the Munson Manufacturing Company, at Cohoes, N. Y., a three-story brick building adjacent to the mill proper, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The loss on building, stock, and machinery is $12,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning the stable of Grotus Post, carpenter, at No. 16 Pearl-street, Paterson, N. J., was destroyed by fire, damaging Mr. Post's carpenter shop adjoining. A horse in the stable was also burned. The loss is estimated at $500; not insured.

The house of Henry Iden, at Bayonne-avenue and Avenue D, Bayonne, N. J., was discovered to be on fire at 2:15 yesterday morning. The damage was about $350. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

Febs & Cargell's woolen mills, at Ashuelot, N. H., were burned yesterday morning. The buildings were owned by Colony & Dickinson. Loss, on stock, $12,000; on buildings, $5,000.

A slight fire damaged the fire-engine house at Pittsfield, Mass., yesterday, to the extent of about $2,000.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, is at the Brevoort House.

F. Gordon Dexter, of Boston, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Judge Nathaniel Shipman, of Hartford, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Edward Claxton, of Philadelphia, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Benjamin Stark, of New-London, Conn., is at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Senator J. R. West, of Louisiana, is at the St. James Hotel.

Congressman William Lounsbery, of Kingston, N. Y., is at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

Rear-Admiral C. S. Boggs, United States Navy, and Gen. Benjamin Alvord, United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

Gov. Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, and ex-Congressman E. B. Morgan, of Aurora, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Alexander H. Rice, of Massachusetts; Judge George F. Comstock and E. B. Judson, of Syracuse, and ex-Senator Theodore M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Windsor Hotel.

AN OLD SCHEME REVIVED.

A number of persons interested in the "Tehuantepec Railroad Company" assembled at No. 54 Broadway yesterday afternoon to listen to the report of a committee previously appointed to look after their interests. The committee reported that the charter of the old company having been canceled by Congress, Mr. Alfred Learned, of Massachusetts, had obtained a new grant on June 2 last, and they recommended that a new company be organized under this grant, under the name of the Tehuantepec Interoceanic Railway Company. This was adopted, and it was resolved that steps be taken at once to complete the road. The line is to cross Mexico to the sea-coast, where it joins a line of vessels to Austria.

UTAH'S MORMON LEGISLATORS.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 12.—The Utah Territorial Legislature met to-day. Lorenzo Snow was elected President of the Council, and Orson Pratt Speaker of the House. All but six members are polygamists. No Message was received from Gov. Emery, he being at Washington.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

TOPICS IN THE SENATE.

THE LIVE STOCK TRANSPORTATION BILL AGAIN POSTPONED—THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. McPherson made another ineffectual attempt to secure the consideration of the bill for the regulation of the transportation of animals on railroads, which was set down as the special order after several postponements. But Mr. Thurman made an objection, asserting that there were some persons who wanted to be heard upon it, and some Senators who thought that important legal questions were involved, and that there was room and necessity for amendments. Mr. McPherson declared, in view of the gross and unnatural cruelty practiced every day in transporting animals, that the Senate's negligence in delaying this bill was almost criminal. The bill had been prepared by all the interests which had been hitherto opposed to legislation on the subject. The officers of three of the most important trunk lines, which did more than one half of the country's live stock transportation, had been consulted, and had entirely concurred in agreeing to the bill's provisions. They preferred no legislation, but if some legislation was necessary, would support this bill. Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, said that the stock men made objection to the bill, and Mr. McPherson at last allowed it to be made the special order for next Monday.

A bill introduced by Senator Voorhees to-day provides for the repayment to the Japanese of the $785,000 paid by them in accordance with the convention of 1864, with interest, $125,000 to be reserved for the officers and crew of the United States ship Wyoming, in return for their services in destroying hostile vessels in the Straits of Shimonoski, July 16, 1863, and nearly $12,000 for the expenses of the chartered steamer Takiang, while a part of the allied expedition to Shimonoski in September, 1864. This old question about the disposition of money exacted from the Japanese is again under consideration by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it is hoped that final action may be taken during this session.

THE CENSUS SUPERVISORSHIPS.

APPOINTMENTS NOT MADE ON POLITICAL GROUNDS—THE NEW-YORK SUPERVISOR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—It is probable that Superintendent Walker will have the list of Supervisors of the Census ready for presentation to Secretary Schurz to-morrow, so that it may be laid before the Cabinet meeting. A report has been circulated to the effect that it was the purpose of Gen. Walker to appoint a large number of Democrats as Supervisors. There is no truth in this. While it is probable that a few Democrats will be appointed, such appointments will not be made because they are Democrats, but because they are known to be better qualified than all other competitors in the districts for which they will be selected. Gen. Walker says that in no case will Supervisors be appointed because of their party affiliations, but because they are believed to possess the necessary qualifications to perform the work in an intelligent and competent manner. It can be stated by authority that Mr. Charles D. Adams, a lawyer of New-York City, and a graduate of Amherst College, will be appointed Supervisor of the First District, which includes the County of New-York.

COMMODORE WHITING'S PAY.

WHY HE ASKS FOR A PENSION—HIS PAY NOT COMMENSURATE WITH HIS RANK.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Within a few days after the beginning of the session, there was a long debate in the Senate upon the favorable report of the Committee on Pensions with regard to the petition of Commodore W. B. Whiting, a retired naval officer, for a pension. Mr. Cockrell claimed that Commodore Whiting's three-quarters pay was in reality a pension, and he opposed the granting of an additional sum. It was shown that three-quarters pay for a Commodore would be $3,000 per annum. Further consideration of the matter was postponed at Mr. Cockrell's request. A few days ago this gentleman introduced a bill, doubtless suggested by this case, providing that no retired officer of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps shall draw a pension in addition to his pay. Commodore Whiting has sent a communication to the committee, from Milwaukee, in which he says that he also thinks that retired pay is in lieu of a pension. But the pension laws allow for the hire of an attendant in some cases, and this privilege is extended very properly, he says, to retired officers. He does not ask for a pension, but for an allowance to meet this extra expense. He was retired as a Lieutenant, and although while retired he has been promoted to be a Commodore, he has always received three-quarters of a Lieutenant's pay, which is $2,400 for sea duty, and this is enough for himself, but not for the attendant besides, to whom he now owes four months' wages. While retired he volunteered in the late war, when his rank was that of commander; but because he was physically disabled he was placed on duty in an observatory with the rank of Lieutenant, and paid as a Lieutenant. He asserts that during nearly two years while he was in the observatory, his pay should have been that of a commander, and he believes he was the only retired officer employed in the service during the war who did not get the pay to which his rank entitled him. As a precedent for favorable action upon his petition, he refers to the similar case of Commodore J. F. Miller.

PEMBINA AND OKLAHOMA.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF TERRITORIES WITH THE ABOVE NAMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Two bills for the establishment of Territories are now before the Committee on Territories. One provides for the creation of the Territory of Pembina, out of the northern half of the present Territory of Dakota, and for the organization of a temporary Government. The Legislative Council is to consist of 12 members, and the House of Representatives of 24. After the land has been surveyed, sections 16 and 36 in each township are to be reserved for the support of the public schools in the States hereafter to be erected out of the Territory, but the Fort Abraham Lincoln and Fort Rice Military Reservations, not including the portion of the latter which lies in the Sioux Reservation, are to be set apart, when abandoned by the Government, for the foundation and endowment of the Custer Memorial College. The bill contains provisions for the regulation of the courts and the public lands, and the appointment or election of Territorial and other officers.

The other bill provides for the establishment of a temporary Territorial Government in what is now known as the Indian Territory, the new Territory to be known by the name of Oklahoma. The Governor is to be appointed by the President, for two years, and is to receive a salary of $4,000. A Secretary is also to be appointed, who shall send a copy of the laws and journals of the Legislature, and of the Executive proceedings and official correspondence, to the President, semi-annually, two copies to Congress, and one to each Indian tribe in the Territory. The Council is to consist of 13 members, and the House of Representatives of 26. Representation is to be apportioned among the several tribes, nations, or districts, based upon the number of qualified voters in each. The length of each session after the first is limited to 60 days. At the first election, any male Indian 21 years old, who is a member of one of the tribes which have adopted the customs of civilized life, and all citizens of the United States who have lawfully resided in the Territory one year, and are 21 years old, can vote, and no person is to be deprived of the right to vote or hold office on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Full provision is made for the establishment of courts. The lands are to be surveyed, and each person who is a member of any tribe or nation occupying a reservation, including adults and minors, male and female, is entitled to a homestead of 160 acres in the reservation of his or her tribe, and if in actual possession of land, improved or cultivated by him or her, shall have a prior right to the quarter-section on which the improvements are. Adults are to select their own homesteads, and those of minors are to be chosen by fathers, mothers, or guardians. Alienation or sale of these homesteads is prohibited for 20 years. Directions are given for the enumeration of the Indians and the allotment of the lands. Any Indian can become a citizen by making application and proving that he has resided in the United States for five years; is a resident of the Territory; has behaved during the two years last past as a man of good moral character; that he has sufficient intelligence to control his private affairs, and that he has adopted the habits of civilized life. He must then swear to support the Constitution, and absolutely and forever renounce all fidelity and allegiance to every Indian power whatever, and particularly to the tribe to which he has belonged. Such Indians are to be paid their proportion of the cash value of the funds of the tribe held in trust by the United States. The bill repeals all acts granting lands in the Territory to railroads, upon the extinguishment of the Indian title, and reserves sections 16 and 36 for school purposes.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $661,156 58, and from Customs $412,709 79.

Secretary Evarts has informed the Secretary of the Treasury that, according to dispatches received from the United States Minister at Lima, Peru, the newspapers of that place, of Dec. 17, contained telegrams showing that the port of Ilo (or Ylo) was then blockaded by three Chilian vessels.

The Democratic members of the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations held a long private conference to-day, with a view to insure greater harmony of action between the two bodies in regard to fixing the pay of their respective employes, and also in regard to the appropriations generally. No definite conclusions were reached, but the conference will be renewed hereafter.

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Representative Knott, of Kentucky, confers upon the United States Circuit Courts jurisdiction to hear all claims of loyal citizens in States not in the rebellion, for quartermaster's stores, subsistence supplies, medicines, and mercantile supplies, taken or furnished for the use of the armies of the United States, and all claims for the use and occupation of any real estate, or for the use, appropriation, or loss of any steam-boats, barges, &c., on contracts, express or implied, or for services rendered to the United States upon contracts express or implied. It provides that all papers on file in the Court of Claims or any of the departments relating to any claim shall be withdrawn and deposited with the Circuit Courts, where the cases shall be entered upon the equity docket and considered as against the United States and shall be heard and adjudicated upon. It provides that all papers thus transferred must be filed previous to July 1, 1882.

The bill introduced by Representative Ellis, of Louisiana, "To establish an ocean mail service and revive and reassert the supremacy of the American merchant marine," directs the Postmaster-General to contract for a weekly mail service between Portland, Me., and Glasgow, via Queenstown; between Boston, Mass., and Liverpool, via Queenstown; between New-York and Liverpool, via Queenstown; between Baltimore, touching at Norfolk, and Bremen and Hamburg, via Southampton; between Philadelphia and Liverpool, via Queenstown; between Charleston and Havre, via Southampton; between New-Orleans and Liverpool; semi-monthly service between New-York and South America as far as the mouth of the River Plata; between San Francisco and Hong Kong, via the Hawaiian Islands and Yokohama; between New-Orleans and certain ports, to be fixed upon by the Postmaster-General, in Central America and the Argentine Republic; between Galveston and the port of Vera Cruz and the intermediate ports and postal stations, to be fixed and determined by the Postmaster-General. It provides that contracts shall be made in the usual manner, and that the vessels employed shall be iron screw steam-ships, built and owned by Americans, in American ship-yards, of American materials.

A NEGRO'S SWIFT PUNISHMENT.

LYNCHED BY UNMASKED MEN FOR A BRUTAL CRIME.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—Advices from Poolesville, Montgomery County, show that that region of the State, near the Potomac, about 35 miles from the National Capital, is again agitated by a crime and lawless punishment. Ida Hayes, a bright, well-developed girl, 11 years old, the step-daughter of John Reeves, at Beallsville, two miles from Poolesville, went to the barn-yard Saturday morning to milk the cows, while George Peck, colored, 22 years old, was feeding the stock. While Ida was milking the second cow, Peck sneaked up behind her, caught her form, muffled her screams with his hand, and carried her around the other side of a straw stack. The Rev. Mr. Amy, living opposite, heard the girl's cries, and appeared on the scene before Peck had fully accomplished his fiendish purpose. Peck coolly resumed his work, while Mr. Amy carried the girl to the house. An officer was sent for, and soon arrived and arrested Peck, who was attempting to escape. Confronted by Mr. Amy and the girl, he confessed. He was taken to Poolesville and lodged temporarily in Odd-fellows' Hall.

As there were threats of lynching, the officer concluded to take his prisoner home for the night. Stopping in a store to make purchases, suddenly a crowd, mostly of masked men appeared, broke into the store, overpowered and blindfolded the officer, put a noose around Peck's neck, and dragged him, screaming for mercy, down the street and over a fence. They threw the rope over the limb of a locust tree, hoisted him up, and tied the rope, firing several shots at the dangling form as they departed. The body hung until people began to gather at the church directly opposite, for services on Sunday morning, when it was cut down and removed. The Coroner's verdict to-day was: "Strangulation at hands of parties unknown." Peck has had a bad reputation, and five years ago barely escaped the halter for a similar offense. The last lynching in Maryland was on April 17, 1879, near Point of Rocks, 12 miles from Poolesville, when Charles Carroll was lynched for outraging the person of Mrs. Thomas, in which case also a similar verdict was rendered, although in both cases well-known citizens openly confessed the part they had taken in the lynching, and no attempts were made at concealment.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

LIBERTYVILLE, N. J., Jan. 12.—For two years Sussex County, N. J., has been infested by a gang of horse-thieves and incendiaries, who have stolen a large amount of property and fired a large number of buildings, involving a loss aggregating over $200,000. A short time ago a society known as the Wantage Vigilant Society was organized for the protection of property and detection of horse-thieves and incendiaries. Since the organization comparatively few offenses have been committed. The first and only horse stolen since the society organized was the one stolen by Sawyer, one of the masked burglars who was recently arrested, tried, and sentenced to the New-Jersey State Prison for 15 years. At a recent meeting of the society a resolution was passed that any member of the society appointed as a pursuer and failing to discharge his duty should be fined an amount not to exceed $5.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Coroner's inquest to investigate the murder of George P. Hirth, who was brutally killed on Wednesday night last, was adjourned on Saturday until this afternoon at 1 o'clock on account of the insufficiency of evidence then obtainable. Since that time another arrest has been made, and the Police authorities are now confident that they have the four negroes who committed the murder and sufficient evidence to convict them. Their names are Babe Bedford, Edward Queenan, Sandy Pinn, and Ben Johnson. There is great excitement here to-day over the affair, and the prisoners were conveyed to the Fourth Precinct Station-house, where the inquest will take place, in carriages, guarded by mounted Police, followed by large crowds of men and boys.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 12.—James Wickham, who had saved a little property, died at the house of one Graville, at Gloucester, on New Year's Day. He was hastily buried, and Graville gave out that he died of small-pox. Graville produces a document bequeathing Wickham's property to him. This is signed with a mark, and as Wickham could write, this, with other circumstances, leads to the suspicion that he met with foul play. The Police are investigating the matter.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Jan. 12.—District Attorney Ormsby gave notice in open court to-day to counsel, that he should move the trial of Jesse Billings, Jr., next Monday. Counsel for Jones, the alibi witness, stated their readiness to proceed with Jones's case first, claiming it to be unfair to try Billings first and that it was within the jurisdiction of the court, and not for the District Attorney, to decide which should be tried first. Argument was then had as to the right of the District Attorney in such direction, and also the right of the defendant to move a criminal case which is upon a civil calendar. The court stated that as the people were to try either or both cases at this term nothing further would be done in the matter until next Monday. Should the Billings case then be moved by the people, and the defense furnish sufficient excuse for a short delay, then the Jones case would be taken up. The District Attorney replied that he should not move the Jones case until the Billings case had been tried. The matter will not be decided until Monday next.

BELLEVILLE, Ind., Jan. 12.—William Milliken and Henry Crane were fighting about a dog on Saturday afternoon. Elwood Milliken came to the assistance of his father and fatally stabbed Crane. He escaped.

DOYLESTOWN, Penn., Jan. 12.—Joseph Halfner, of Andalusia, Bucks County, was committed to jail last Sunday evening on the charge of murdering Jacob Gerber, by shooting him, in a quarrel about board-money. Halfner's wife and child called to see him this morning, but when his cell-door was opened he was found dead in bed, having cut his throat.

COLD WEATHER SOUTH.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12.—The first cold weather since Christmas came upon the South today. It has been so warm for the past 15 days that strawberries bloomed, and trees of all descriptions began to bud. It is feared the weather will have damaged the fruit prospect in the Spring, with the exception of that produced on the mountains, which rarely fails to make a good crop.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

THE READING COMPANY'S ANNUAL REPORT—PITTSBURG AND LAKE ERIE ELECTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 12.—The report of the Reading Railroad Company, and that of the Coal and Iron Company, presented to the share-holders of the former at their annual meeting to-day, shows a cash deficit in the operations of the two companies of $970,958 57, as against $824,950 94 for last year, an increased deficit of $146,008 63. To this cash deficit must be added $1,846,899, being the amount of the year's fixed charges previously paid in scrip. The deficit is due to the low prices of coal prevailing during the year, and the managers present estimates for the coming year based upon the improved condition of the coal trade and the general revival of manufacturing industry, showing an earning capacity for 1880 equal to 12 per cent. on the share capital of the company. An election was held for officers with the following result: President—Franklin B. Gowen; Managers—H. Pratt McKean, A. E. Borie, J. B. Lippincott, John Ashhurst, Henry Lewis, I. V. Williamson; Treasurer—Samuel Bradford; Secretary—David J. Brown. These are the same officers as last year.

President Gowen, in his report says: "During the year, the company has effectively secured a share of the oil traffic of the State, for so many years practically controlled by the Standard Oil Company. This action, which secured an outlet independent of the Standard Oil Company, and the trunk lines was at once resented by both interests affected, and every effort has been made by some of the companies interested to convert the profitable business of the transportation of oil into a losing one. On behalf of the Standard Oil Company, an offer has been made to the Tide-water Pipe Line Company of as much oil as it could carry, at very remunerative rates, provided all the oil was delivered to the Standard Oil Company for refining. This offer was for manifest reasons declined, and while the traffic of the Standard Oil Company is still being carried by some of the trunk lines at the low rates above referred to, the business of the Tide-water Pipe Lines, and the oil traffic on the Reading Railroad is yielding more than cost, and has grown from a product of 1,500 barrels of oil daily in June to 4,000 barrels daily in December, and, in a few months, when the additional independent refineries now projected are completed, the daily capacity will be about 10,000 barrels of oil per day, all of which can be refined at establishments independent of the Standard Oil Company. When it is considered that the annual product of oil for Eastern shipments will be fully 12,000,000 barrels; that in addition to this annual product there is stocked in tanks in the oil region about 8,000,000 barrels awaiting transportation; that the producers of this oil are entirely willing to pay from $1 to $1 50 per barrel for its transportation, provided they have assurance that all shippers will be treated alike; that the tide-water pipe line could not take more than 3,000,000 barrels per annum, and that with the increased production there would be left for the trunk lines as much, if not more, oil to carry than they moved prior to the construction of the pipe line, so that the difference in the rates of transportation between the ruinous ones now obtained and those which might be had for the asking amounts to the enormous sum of over $10,000,000 per annum, equal, in one case, to from 5 to 6 per cent. upon the capital stock of the company interested, almost every fair-minded business man must be forced to the conclusion reached by the managers that it cannot be long before the managers of the trunk lines will consent to receive the enormous profit from oil transportation which is daily within their reach, and discontinue the present ruinous rates, in which event a very large revenue will be realized by this company from the oil traffic thrown upon its lines by the Tide-water Pipe Line Company of Williamsport.

It is not, however, in oil alone that low rates of transportation have been persistently maintained during the year. The price of coal and the rates for conveying coal reached the lowest prices ever before known. In the face of a demand which freely took the entire production of the year, it is difficult to reconcile the continuance of low prices with any other hypothesis than that of a deliberate intention on the part of one or two of the companies interested in the production of anthracite to maintain low prices, for the purpose of injuring the credit of the Reading Railroad Company. In addition to this cause, the low price of coal may also, in some measure, be attributed to another cause even more reprehensible, viz., that of stock gambling on the part of those whose positions enabled them to control the prices of coal, with a view of aiding their operations in the Stock Exchange. It is almost impossible to conceive of any more heinous offense than that of making private fortunes in the Stock Exchange by depressing the prices of the products of a business corporation, and yet the fact that the price of coal has been purposely kept low, in order to depress the value of coal securities in the Stock Exchange is shown by testimony that is overwhelming. It is no wonder, therefore, that, under such circumstances the price of coal was kept low, and as it had not until a late day been demonstrated that the demand was equal to the supply, the prices of one-quarter of the product effectually established the prices of the whole, and at one time during the year coal was sold on board vessels in Philadelphia at as low as $2 per ton, and in the month of September an auction sale realized for broken coal in New-York a price as low as $1 97½ per ton. Now, however, that it is practically demonstrated that the demand for the coming year will exceed the supply, the majority of the anthracite coal companies who have been continuously striving to make money can regard with indifference any attempt on the part of the minority to keep prices below a rate which will yield a fair profit to all concerned in the trade. It is but due to some of those who refused to advance prices to say that their refusal was based upon an alleged belief that there would be a great over production of coal and that they argued it was the sheerest folly to attempt to put up prices in the face of an annual production which they estimated at 30,000,000 of tons as against a demand of from 19,000,000 to 20,000,000. It was in vain to say to these gentlemen that the production of 1879 could not be more than about 26,000,000, and that, with the revival of industries, the market might reasonably be expected to take the entire production, which would be but 25 per cent. more than that of 1878. All such suggestions were dismissed with the charitable condemnation of "sanguine" or "rose-colored" and even after their truth was demonstrated beyond all peradventure, the advocates of the restrictive policy continued to assert the correctness of their theory, doubtless believing that it was of far greater importance that their predictions should be verified, than that money should be made out of the coal trade. The entire production of 1879 was 26,100,000 tons. It is believed that the total possible production of 1880 cannot be over 18,500,000 tons, with a strong probability that it will be much less. As the increased demand for the iron works and other kindred industries will absorb from one-half to three-quarters of any possible increase of production over that of 1879, it is quite safe to dismiss all apprehension about the future of the trade. All the coal that can be mined and transported will be wanted; the prices fixed by any one company need have no influence on those asked by others, and the advocates of low prices and restricting production injure none but themselves by putting their theories into practical operation.

A great deal of discussion has recently taken place upon the subject of Legislative interference with, and control of, railway corporations. It is not believed that any benefit will result from the proposed Legislative interference, but much good can be done by a healthful public sentiment finding its expression at shareholders' meetings, and rigorously condemning and eradicating a system which permitted the existence of the following evils: First, unjust discrimination in rates in favor of particular shippers; second, participation of officers or managers in the profits of any business transacted upon the lines of, or with, their respective companies; third, stock gambling by officers of corporations. If those principally interested in and injuriously affected by the existence of these evils properly use their undoubted power to remove them, there will be no necessity for Legislative interference with the business of corporations."

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 12.—The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad, held to-day, resulted in the election of the old board and officers. All the differences in the board were adjusted and harmony was restored. The reports of the President and General Manager show the road to be in a prosperous condition.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—It is understood that Sir Henry Tyler and Sir Charles Young have consented to act as Trustees of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company's lines rental, trust of 1873, in the place of Messrs. Blake and Herring, who have retired.

ST. LOUIS FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—Mayor Overstolz and Controller Adrian opened bids this afternoon for $475,000 renewal 5 per cent. city bonds, to run 20 years, and disposed of $100,000 at a premium of $1 25 per $1,000, the other bids, being less than par, were rejected. The remainder of the bonds will be disposed of by private sale, but at not less than par. These are the first 5 per cent. bonds St. Louis has offered for sale.

MARKSMEN'S CONTESTS.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., Jan. 12.—On the shore, 100-yards target, this morning, a number of rifle marksmen competed for a Sharp's military rifle. The conditions of the match were 100 yards, 10 rounds, standing position, army rifle, sporting rifles handicapped three points over military rifles. The winner of the rifle was James McIntosh, with a score of 42 out of a possible 50. The next best scores were Judson, 40; Lang, lower 40; Nelson, 39; Cottrel, lower 39, and Mulford, 38.

MARION, N. J., Jan. 12.—M. Paul, of New-York, and F. Dalrymple, of Jersey City, shot a 50-bird match here to-day. The conditions were 21 yards rise, two traps, Long Island rules. Paul won the stakes, $50, by a score of 20 to Dalrymple's 18. The loser also paid cost of the birds.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Dwight Jackson shot a match of 15 birds a side here this afternoon, against George Parkhurst, for $25 a side. It was a [illegible] and handle match, H. and T. traps, single barrel, 25 yards rise, 80 yards boundary. Mr. Jackson won the match and stakes by a score of 12 to his opponent's 10.

MATTAWAN, N. J., Jan. 12.—A match at 100 glass balls was shot here this afternoon between Messrs. Gildersleeve and Quimber. It was the third match shot here this Fall, each scoring a victory at the two former matches. The pool was $50 and other stipulations, 50 balls each, 3 traps, 21 yards rise, Bogardus rules governing. Gildersleeve had an easy victory, breaking 41 to his opponent's 37, both scores being far behind the past records of these marksmen.

A CRIMINAL'S ESCAPE.

THE POLICE AUTHORITIES OF BUFFALO LOSE A DARING BURGLAR.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The Police authorities of this city are to-day mourning the absence of a smart professional burglar named James Mortimer. While committing very many burglaries in Buffalo, Mortimer succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the officers on the watch for him for months, but was finally arrested some days ago by Detectives Morin and Donovan. This morning he succeeded in gaining his liberty by escaping from what is known as the "freezer," at Police Head-quarters. His departure was discovered about 4:30 o'clock by an officer, whose duty it was to visit the prison at stated intervals, and the fugitive is doubtless now safe in Canada. An examination showed that he had severed one of the perpendicular bars, close to where it passed through one of those that are arranged parallel to each other, this one being about two feet above the floor and very near the corner of the cell, where it is comparatively dark. Having cut it through at that point, it was an easy matter to wrench it out and use it in prying out the one next to it, leaving an aperture two feet high. Through this he crawled, but in doing so he must have been obliged to remove all of his clothing. The cutting of the bar must have been a long and tedious operation, and he had undoubtedly been engaged upon it during the whole of his confinement. He had no tools, and it is believed he did the work with the table-knives which were brought to him with his meals. Once out of his cell, his escape was easily accomplished. Removing the slot which holds the bolt of the lock, he opened the door of the cell room, then passed through the hall to another door that has simply a spring lock, and from there boldly and deliberately walked out of the building. Had he encountered any of the officers he doubtless intended to take desperate chances and deal them what might have proved a death blow, as he carried with him the piece of the bar he removed from the cell, and which he left in the hall below, where it was found.

ELECTING OFFICERS.

A YACHT CLUB WITH A SURGEON AND TWO CHAPLAINS.

The annual meeting of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, was held at Delmonico's last evening, Commodore S. J. Colgate presiding. The Secretary, Mr. Charles H. Grundy, read the minutes, and then the club proceeded to hear the reports of the committees, which were very brief. On behalf of the Regatta Committee, Mr. James H. Elliott said he had nothing to report except that the two regattas were sailed with brilliant success; also, that the Center Cup was finally sailed for, owing principally, he believed, to the pluck and perseverance of the Captains and owners of some of the smaller vessels connected with the club. Mr. Elliott suggested that in order to facilitate the preparation of the reports of the Regatta Committee hereafter, reports from each craft taking part in the race should be immediately forwarded to the committee. This would tend also to prevent errors in the press reports of these affairs by placing authentic information at the disposal of newspaper reporters and correspondents.

On behalf of the Lecture Committee, it was reported that the committee had conferred with Dr. Hayes as to the delivery of a lecture on polar expeditions, and that well-known explorer had accepted their terms, with the proviso that the lecture should be given on Saturday evening, and that he should be given as long a notice as practicable respecting the time and place. The committee has also been in communication with Prof. Nerae, of Washington, for a lecture on cyclones, and there was a prospect that both lectures would be delivered this Winter. The report was accepted, and an appropriation of $50 was made for the purpose of paying the lecturers, the arrangements for a hall, printing, and other details of outlay being referred to the House Committee.

The Treasurer's report was the next business in order. This report showed receipts to the amount of $3,636 59, of which $1,875 came from annual dues, $350 from initiation fees, and the remainder from miscellaneous sources. The expenditures for the year have amounted to $2,318 22, of which $545 went for prizes, $695 67 for regatta expenses, and $353 88 to Delmonico. The balance left in the treasury was $1,318 37, of which $165 was due for one prize not yet paid, leaving a balance of $1,153 37 available for club expenses. The Secretary reported a membership of 132, the number of resignations during the year having been 15, and the number of admissions 12.

The next business was the election of officers for the year 1880, and, tellers having been appointed, the members present proceeded to ballot for a Commodore, W. A. W. Stewart, owner of the sloop Regina, having been put in nomination. Twenty-one votes were cast, of which Mr. Stewart received 19, and was declared elected. Mr. O. E. Cromwell was nominated for Vice-Commodore, but declined, and the name of Mr. C. S. Lee, owner of the sloop Schemer, was substituted. Twenty-one votes were placed in the box. Of these, 16 were for Mr. Lee, and he was declared elected. Mr. M. Roosevelt Schuyler, owner of the cutter Yolande, received 21 votes for Rear Commodore; Mr. W. B. Simonds, 21 for Treasurer, and Mr. O. E. Cromwell, 21 for Secretary, and their elections were declared. Mr. A. Cary Smith was elected Measurer, and Dr. Benjamin Down, Fleet Surgeon. The Rev. Messrs. William Irving and G. R. Vandewater were re-elected Chaplains; Robert Center and Girand Foster, members of the Regatta Committee, the remaining members—James H. Elliott, C. Wyllis Betts, and Lewis P. Bayard—holding over. Francis P. Deluze, David Crocker, and Alfred Roosevelt were elected House Committee, and Messrs. Gerard Beekman, James L. Varnum, and Henry Weaks, Law Committee.

The final business before the meeting was the ballot upon an amendment to the constitution and the election of new members. Under the primary organization of the club, five Trustees were elected to hold office until resignation, removal, or decease. A more flexible board was desired by some of the members, and an amendment had accordingly been prepared providing for the election of one Trustee every year. The interpretation of the new clause was the subject of some debate, some of the members, among them Mr. O. E. Cromwell, holding that a Trustee should at once be elected to fill a vacancy created by the amendment, and others that no vacancy under the amendment would occur until the next annual election. The latter prevailed. Frank E. Peabody, Eugene La Chaise and Latham Fish were then elected members, and the meeting adjourned.

COLORED REFUGEES DESTITUTE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 12.—About 150 colored refugees from Jasper and Clark Counties, Miss., arrived here to-day in a destitute condition. They wish to go to Kansas, but as they have no means, and the relief board here has no funds, they will be obliged to shift for themselves until some provision can be made for them. They came here in charge of a white man named McKenna, of Enterprise, Jasper County, Miss., who claimed to be their agent, and acknowledged that he had received a dollar a head from the party. He was very reticent regarding his relations with them, and started for home to-night.

A CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 12.—The latest returns from the election in the Seventh Congressional District assure the election of Col. John H. Phillips by from 3,500 to 4,000 majority. The Greenback vote was very small—not one-fourth what it was in 1878.

EIGHT MASKED ROBBERS.

BANGOR, Penn., Jan. 12.—At a late hour last Friday night, after he had retired, eight masked robbers entered the residence of Jacob Nishley, a miller, 60 years old, living at Conestoga Creek, on the line between Dauphin and Lancaster Counties, Penn., and, with drawn pistols, entered Mr. Nishley's sleeping apartment, and demanded his money or his life. Nishley got out of bed, and going to a bureau, took therefrom $150, all the money he had in the house, and gave it to them. For this gift the robbers thanked the giver. They then went through every room in the house, ransacked everything, and when they went away several of them dealt the old man repeated blows on the head with clubs, doubtless intending to kill him, as they left him lying on the floor bleeding and unconscious. He was found the following morning by neighbors who called at his house. Medical aid was summoned, but it is thought the man's injuries will prove fatal. Although the authorities are endeavoring to capture the desperadoes, no arrests have yet been made. This is believed to be a part of a gang of marauders who have for some time been operating in Lancaster, Dauphin, and Columbia Counties, Penn.

ALDERMAN M'MULLIN INDICTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 12.—The Grand Jury to-day found three bill of indictment against Councilman William McMullin, one of them being for riot, one for carrying concealed deadly weapons, and the last for assault and battery, with intent to kill Michael C. Lyon.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

WAS SHE CALEB BARTLETT'S WIFE?

SUIT TO ESTABLISH A RIGHT OF DOWER IN GOLD-STREET PROPERTY.

The suit brought by Mrs. Selina Bartlett against Joseph Musliner is now on trial a second time, in Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Van Vorst and a jury. Mrs. Bartlett sues to establish her right of dower in the premises No. 100 Gold-street. The property was sold May 28, 1858, by Caleb Bartlett, and has since, after several conveyances, got into the possession of the defendant Musliner. Bartlett was a lineal descendant of Josiah Bartlett, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The plaintiff asserts that she was married to him in this City on Easter Sunday, April 4, 1858, and she bases her claim to dower in the Gold-street premises on the ground that her consent to the sale of the property was not asked or obtained. The defense put in by Muslinar is comprised in the allegation that the plaintiff was never married to Bartlett. The plaintiff testified yesterday that she was married to Caleb Bartlett by the Rev. Sidney A. Corey, who gave her a certificate, which was soon afterward destroyed by fire. She lived with Bartlett on Staten Island until 1862, when he was struck by paralysis while in a stage in this City. She then had him taken to Bellevue Hospital, from where he was transferred to the Hospital for Incurables on Blackwell's Island. He died in the latter institution. Mrs. Bartlett's testimony concerning her marriage was corroborated by that of a Mrs. Krone, who says she was present at the marriage ceremony. Mrs. Krone is now in Texas, where her testimony was taken by commission. Dr. Leach, of Brooklyn, a relative of Caleb Bartlett, and Mrs. Anna Hadley, an adopted daughter of Bartlett, both testified that he told them he had been married to a dress-maker by the Rev. Sidney A. Corey. Mrs. Hadley said she afterward knew the plaintiff as the dress-maker referred to. The case for the plaintiff is not yet closed. On the former trial of the action, the Rev. Mr. Corey appeared as a witness for the defense, and testified that he had no record of having performed the marriage ceremony between the plaintiff and Caleb Bartlett, and had no recollection of it.

THE PROTECTION OF GAME.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the New-York Association for the Protection of Game, was held last night at Martinelli's, the Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, President, in the chair. A large number of prominent sportsmen were in attendance. The report of Mr. Thomas N. Cuthbert, Secretary and Treasurer, for the year, showed a balance on hand, after defraying all expenses, of $6,429, $4,500 of which is invested in United States bonds. The report also showed that during the year the association had done an immense amount of work, not only in successfully enforcing the laws for the protection of game, in the vicinity of New-York City, but in giving valuable advice and support to kindred associations in other States. A vast number of communications asking for information in relation to the formation of associations for the protection of game had been received during the year, and in all cases the required information had been promptly forwarded.

The Secretary read a communication from Mr. P. E. Ackert, a member of the Game Protective Society of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., suggesting, as a means of protecting and increasing game, that the open season for squirrels, woodcock, and partridges should be uniform throughout the State, and should commence at the same time. It is the opinion of many sportsmen of that vicinity, he states, that the season should be closed until Oct. 1 for this class of game. This, he says, would do away with the pretext of going after woodcock and squirrels in order to shoot partridges, and at the date suggested, partridges would be better and not so easy to kill, thereby affording more real sport. A communication was read from Mr. James Baylis, representing a number of sportsmen in the neighborhood of Huntington and Babylon, Long Island, suggesting that the Game laws should be amended so as to prohibit the shooting of either quail or partridges before the 1st of November and after the 15th of December. Pot-hunters, the writer states, shoot the birds in bunches by tracking them on the snow, which usually falls after the 15th of December. The communications were referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Game Laws.

Ex-Senator Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., reported, on behalf of the Committee on Amendments to the Game Laws, that they only awaited the appointment of the committee in the Legislature to go before that committee and discuss any bills that may be referred to it.

Messrs. William C. Clyde and Francis H. Weeks were elected members of the association. An election of officers for the ensuing year was then gone into, and resulted in the re-election of all the old officers, as follows: President—The Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt; Vice-President—Clinton Gilbert; Secretary and Treasurer—Thomas N. Cuthbert; Counsel—Charles E. Whitehead; Executive Committee—Henry T. Carey, William M. Fleiss, and Wilmer H. Townsend. The President appointed ex-Senator Wagstaff and Messrs. Whitehead and Fleiss a Committee on Game Laws. The members then adjourned to the supper-room, where a banquet was partaken of.

DRUNKENNESS THE CAUSE OF CRIME

AN ADDRESS BY THE REV. HOWARD CROSBY.

The Rev. Howard Crosby last evening delivered an address before the temperance society of the parish, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Mr. Crosby took the ground that drunkenness should be treated as a crime, and that offenders should be punished the same as burglars, thieves, and murderers. A man who habitually got drunk should not be admitted to respectable society any more than a man who had committed a forgery or had robbed a bank. He did not believe in reformed drunkards going upon the platform and teaching the people unless they were also Christians. He would have nothing whatever to do with any reform that was not directed by Christians. He did not care how good the cause might be, he did not care how great the learning or how fine the language of the advocate might be, if he was a man who knew not the grace of God he would have nothing to do with him. The cause was in a pitiable condition that took for its champion one who had ministered formerly to the low, the vulgar, and the immoral. It was hardly necessary to go to the statistics furnished by the prisons and almshouses to know that the larger part of the pauperism and crime of this country came from the use of rum. Seven-eighths of all the crime and pauperism in this City of New-York that found its way to the prisons and almshouses came clearly and unmistakably from rum. When his hearers remembered that these paupers and criminals represented so many ruined families, with the bread taken out of their mouths, with work taken out of their hands, and all sense of morality and decency taken out of their souls—when they came to recognize this fact, that behind every drunkard there was a drunkard's family, with wretchedness, misery, squalor, and oftentimes crime, then they had an additional argument for their personal action in the great work of reform. He believed the ladies could wield a wonderful power in this reform. Just as long as they let a drunkard know that he would find comforting words from this or that lady of society, just so long as he knew that he would not be turned out here or turned out there, and that there was yet a little circle of ladies who would always have compassion on him, and always treat him with kindness and regard, as if nothing had happened, just so long would they fasten that man to this crime and habit of drunkenness. They must use the force at their command and turn utterly away from these men.

A WAITER'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Last evening, Henry Von Darsen, aged 23, a waiter, employed by Mrs. Dean, of No. 49 West Ninth-street, attempted suicide by cutting his throat at No. 852 Ninth-avenue, in the presence of Miss Eliza Hupf, aged 20, who had refused to marry him. He was carried to the Roosevelt Hospital, and his injury was pronounced serious. Von Darsen was born in Germany, and came to America in 1875. He was then employed by Mrs. Dean, but was discharged for being impudent. He went to St. Louis, and returned to New-York in 1878, when he was employed as clerk by Eliza's father, a grocer, at Fifty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue. Miss Hupf and he were on friendly terms when the grocery store was closed a year ago, and he continued the acquaintance. Von Darsen was unable to obtain employment until a week ago, when Mrs. Dean took him again into her service. On Friday he bought a new razor, although he had good one, and told his fellow-servants that he had a special use for it. Yesterday he called on Miss Hupf, and she saw him in the hallway of her home. He asked her to marry him, and received a decisive refusal. He importuned Miss Hupf to reconsider her decision, but she walked away and went into a sitting-room. He followed her, and when she again refused to marry him he drew the new razor and severed his windpipe.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The storm-signal was flying from the mast-head of the Equitable Building last evening. The rain began to fall at 6:30 o'clock and continued during the night. A little more than one-tenth of an inch had fallen at midnight, and with it was a fine hail and occasional snow-flakes. At that hour a high wind was blowing from the east. The mercury, which stood at 58° above zero in this City at noon, had fallen to 54° at midnight, and the indications were that it would be much colder to-day. The afternoon report of the United States Signal Service Department stated that snow was falling at Oswego, Albany, Burlington, Vt.; Erie, Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville, Pittsburg, and other points in the vicinity of those places. Further west a cold wave was in progress and coming in this direction. The mercury stood at 12° below zero at Fort Garry and 10° below at Pembina, 1° above at Breckinridge, Minn.; 2° above at Duluth, 12° above at St. Paul, 15° above at Marquette, Mich.; 27° above at Chicago, 28° above at Indianapolis, and 29° above at St. Louis. The strong easterly wind made it necessary for vessels anchored at Quarantine to drop an additional anchor to keep them from drifting about. Even with this precaution, several vessels drifted a considerable distance from their moorings, and the Norwegian bark Vasco de Gama, which arrived at Quarantine last Thursday, dragged her anchors, and went ashore. She lies in an easy bed, however, and will probably float off at high water.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

GLANCES AT THE PLAYERS—THE PROBABLE WINNERS.

Any one entering the hall in East Fourteenth-street where the chess tournament is going on will not fail to notice the quiet which prevails. No loud cheering greets the player's ears when he gains an advantage, for cheering, as well as loud talking, is forbidden, and besides, the spectators, who are all chess-players, are themselves too deeply absorbed in the games they are watching. A person who does not understand chess could not possibly find any amusement in watching the nervous-looking men seated in front of their chess-boards, smoking cigars or pipes, and every now and then scratching their heads, or rubbing their ears. Some medical man, who observed that people, when at a loss for an idea or absorbed in thought, scratched their heads, inferred that in scratching the head the brain is stimulated to greater activity. The frequency with which the champions have scratched their pates since the opening of the tournament certainly justifies such a theory, for of all games chess is the one that requires the closest attention, and the most careful calculation. In trying to find out whether it required any peculiar formation of the head to make a good chess-player, the heads of the champions were looked at. Most of them had rather elongated heads, rising high above the ears, although Mr. Perrin, one of the best chess-players in the country, has a low crown. Width of head or forehead do not seem to be criterions for a good chess-player. Mohle has a high, narrow forehead and narrow, longish head. Judd, of St. Louis, who was born in Poland, has a high, wide forehead, with causality well developed. Grundy's forehead is similar to Judd's, and his head is elongated. McKenzie is a handsome young man, with high brow, of medium width, and an elongated cranium, rising high above the ears. Delmar and Cohnfeld have both broad heads.

On some of the committeemen being asked which players they thought would probably carry off the first prizes, they replied that not before two or three days could any conclusions be drawn. Sellman, who has not yet lost a game, has not played with either McKenzie or Grundy, two players of established fame. Grundy has shown extraordinary powers in playing. Out of two games played with McKenzie, Grundy won one and had a draw on the second. Two games with Judd resulted similarly. McKenzie has won every game he played except one, won by Grundy. Judd, although scarcely passed his twentieth year, has given great promises of success, having twice beaten two old players, Cohnfeld and Ware, although these two gentlemen are not now regarded as formidable opponents. It is believed by some of the players that Grundy will carry off the first prize, and McKenzie the second. Yesterday Cohnfeld and Judd again played together. The former played very carefully, deliberating long before each move. The entire time occupied by him was 2 hours, while it took Judd only 50 minutes. After long thought and frequent scratching, a look of triumph beamed in Cohnfeld's eye as he made a move. Judd, who had gone to another table to tell a friend that he had laid a trap to capture Cohnfeld's bishop in two moves, returned and carried out his promise. After 43 moves, Cohnfeld gracefully resigned. The next game to end was between Ryan and Congdon. Ryan started with an irregular opening and resigned on the fifty-fifth move; time—4½ hours. Mohle and Sellman were again pitted against each other, the former opening, and Sellman answering with the French defense. It was said that Sellman did not play his best, and at the sixty-fifth move the game resulted in a draw, the two kings alone being left in the field. McKenzie was again a victor yesterday, and Ware the victim. The game lasted until nearly 10 o'clock in the evening. At the forty-seventh move Ware, seeing a checkmate impending in one move, gave up the fight. A crowd stood round Grundy and Delmar, who fought until after 10. Although for an hour before, it was apparent to the other players that Grundy would win, Delmar kept on, and only resigned when he had a solitary rook left to keep his king company. One hundred and seven moves were made.

There are five prizes to be distributed among the winners—$500, $300, $200, $100, and $50. After this tournament, there will be a minor one, open to all who receive odds from first-class players, and then will follow a problem tourney, in which each competitor will be allowed to enter one set of four original and unpublished problems, consisting of one problem in two moves, two problems in three moves, and one problem in four moves, all to be direct mates.

THE DEAD GERMAN "DOCTOR."

HE PROVES TO BE A PROFESSIONAL BEGGAR AND A SWINDLER.

An examination of the papers in the trunk of Dr. Francis Eugene Roehr, the German physician who was found dead in a miserable attic room at No. 73 Elizabeth-street, proves him to have been a professional beggar and swindler. The papers showed that for upward of 10 years he had been imposing upon the public and swindling charitably inclined persons. For these purposes Roehr had assumed the names of Morris Benjamin, Henry B. Hart, Jean De Give, William B. Lang, Peter Derive, and Augustus F. Bayer. In writing his begging letters he claimed to be an artist who, through an accident, had become disabled from following his occupation, and referred to prominent gentlemen in this City, to whom his existence was entirely unknown. In one of the begging letters, dated May 31, 1876, to which the name Morris Benjamin was signed, the writer refers to Bishop Potter, the Rev. Morgan Dix, and Prof. Doremus. Attached to this was a subscription list containing the following names: Mr. S. A. Havemeyer, the Rev. Dr. Washburne, the Rev. A. S. Howland, Judge Brady, W. C. Rhinelander, and others. Another letter was dated January, 1877, in which, over the signature of Frederick Lehmann, he recommends to the charitable Henry B. Hart, a disabled artist. He refers to the Rev. W. N. Dunnell. This letter announced subscriptions amounting to $50. In another letter he writes that Mr. John J. Astor had given $5 to aid the Hart family. There are several letters of this character, from which it would appear that he had obtained various sums of money, ranging from $1 to $5, from Gen. Aspinwall, Judge Daly, Judge Gilbert, Pierre Lorillard, S. Carson Brevoort, William Steinway, F. Kruttina, Phillip Bissinger, ex-Mayor Gunther, Gen. Sigel, Prof. Werner, and other equally prominent gentlemen. The letter of the most recent date was written on May 2, 1879, and is signed "Samuel Buel, Professor General Theological Seminary." It recommends Mrs. Mary Wood, who was anxious to open a small school, and subscriptions to the amount of $100 were recorded. There were also among the papers a number of begging letters and bogus recommendations, several of which were marked, "Can be used again." Judging from the documents found, the deceased must have for years lived on his wits, and by their exercise extracted a decent income from the charitable.

A ROUNDSMAN BEATEN BY ROUGHS.

Roundsman Dean, of the Nineteenth Precinct, saw Michael Connolly, of No. 805 Second-avenue, and John Hughes, of No. 661 Third-avenue, beating Andrew F. Dillon, of No. 636 Third-avenue, on the sidewalk in front of Tierney's saloon, at Third-avenue and Forty-second-street, last Sunday. The roundsman caught hold of Hughes, and endeavored to pull him off, when Connolly struck the officer a violent blow on the head with a bottle, knocking him senseless. When the officer recovered consciousness his assailants had fled. He took a Third-avenue car to Fifty-first-street, and walked over to the station-house. An ambulance was summoned, and he was sent to St. Luke's Hospital upon the supposition that his skull was fractured. His wounds were dressed, but his skull was not broken. Inspector McDermott and Capt. Mount arrested Connolly, Hughes, David Buckley, of No. 773 Second-avenue; John J. Tierney, of No. 661 Third-avenue, and John Turnan, of Forty-fourth-street and First-avenue, and they were arraigned before Justice Patterson, at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday. The prisoners were remanded to the station-house until Roundsman Dean is able to appear as a witness against them.

EMPLOYES ASKING FOR BACK PAY.

A petition to which were attached 350 signatures, was sent to Congress yesterday, by the employes in the Customs service at this port, asking for an appropriation of $130,000 to recompense them for a reduction of their pay to the amount of 10 per cent. per capita, for the period of 10 months from Dec. 1, 1875, to Oct. 1, 1876. The petition claims that the passage of an act repealing moieties by Congress in June 1874, reduced the fund available for defraying the expenses of collecting the revenue from Customs to the extent of over $500,000 per annum, while the disbursements were increased by raising the salaries of the Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor, and by permanent alterations and repairs to the Naval Office, Appraisers' stores and revenue-dock, amounting to $247,807 23. On Oct. 1, 1876, the rate of the original compensation was restored, "thus imposing the whole burden of meeting the deficiency" upon the Inspectors "and certain other employes, making exception of many receiving the larger salaries, thereby greatly increasing the rate per centum, which was withheld from the petitioners."

WAR BETWEEN RIVAL JANITORS.

John L. Vosburg was recently appointed janitor of the public school in Seventy-fifth-street, near Third-avenue. James Shubert, formerly an assistant janitor, had possession of the rooms usually allotted to the janitor of the building, and refused to vacate them at the demand of the new janitor. The latter applied to Hosea B. Perkins, one of the Trustees of the district, for advice in the matter, and was advised to break the locks of the doors. Vosburg did so, and was knocked down by Shubert. The latter was arrested for the assault, and arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. Justice Patterson discharged the prisoner on the ground that Vosburg should have taken other means to get possession of the rooms.

AN ADVANCE IN NAILS.

WHEELING, West Va., Jan. 12.—The nail manufacturers of this city, at their meeting to-day, advanced nails to $6, with the usual discounts. This action was taken on account of the advancing tendency of iron, and the substantial to [illegible] orders at the late card.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION—Jan. 12.

SENATE.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, presented a memorial of citizens of Maine asking for legislation, which will give all rightful claimants upon the Geneva award fund an immediate and sufficient opportunity to present their claims.

INCREASED PENSIONS.

Mr. KIRKWOOD, of Iowa, from the Committee on Pensions, reported favorably on the Senate bill for the increase of pensions of totally disabled soldiers and sailors. Placed on the calendar.

NEW BILLS.

The following bills were then introduced:

By Mr. SAUNDERS, of Nebraska—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to allot lands in severalty to Indians.

By Mr. KERNAN, of New-York—A joint resolution to transfer so much as may be necessary of Bedloe's Island, New-York Harbor, from the War to the Treasury Department, to be used for marine hospital purposes.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

The Senate then took up and passed the bill making an appropriation for the support of the Military Academy at West Point, with the amendments recommended by the Committee on Appropriations. The amendments add an appropriation of $1,000 for repairs of barracks, and increase the House appropriation for Professors' salaries from $28,000 to $28,315, and for the hospital from $10,000 to $21,518.

TRANSPORTATION OF ANIMALS.

The Senate took up the special order, being the bill to prevent cruelty to animals in transportation.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, asked Mr. McPherson—in charge of the bill—to allow it to go over for a week.

Mr. McPHERSON, of New-Jersey, said he thought the importance of the matter rendered the numerous delays of the consideration of the bill almost criminal; however, he wished every Senator to be ready when the bill came up for final action, and he would, therefore, agree to the suggestion of the Senator from Ohio, [Mr. Thurman.] The bill was, accordingly, made a special order for Monday next.

At 2 P. M. the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were opened readjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The SPEAKER proceeded to call the States for bills and resolutions, under which the following were introduced and referred:

By Mr. BALLOU, of Rhode Island—To reduce the tax on deposits subject to payment with persons and associations engaged in banking business.

By F. WOOD, of New-York—To facilitate the refunding of the national debt.

By Mr. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, (by request)—For a national jail and prison.

By Mr. COX, of New-York—Relative to a monument to Thomas Jefferson; also, as to the transfer of part of Bedloe's Island for hospital marine purposes.

By Mr. WARNER, of Ohio—To stop paper inflation and provide for necessary increases in the volume of currency by the free coinage of gold and silver, and for the issuing of gold and silver certificates; also, a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a report relative to the time, condition, &c., of the United States Treasury becoming a member of the New-York Clearing-house. The bill to prevent paper inflation recites that on Jan. 1, 1880, the volume of paper money in the United States was $690,000,000; that it is constantly being increased by the addition of national bank notes, while metallic money is limited by legal restrictions in the carriage of the inferior precious metal; that the increase in the volume of paper money operates to displace and prevent the circulation of coin; and that the law authorizing private corporations to put their own paper into circulation is opposed to the public interest and to sound principles; and enacts that after the passage of this act the issue of additional national bank notes, designed to circulate as currency, shall cease. Section 2 provides that for any necessary increase of currency the Mints of the United States shall be open to the public for the free coinage of gold and silver and standard coins on the same terms. Section 3 provides for the issuing of gold and silver coin and bullion certificates, to be receivable for all dues to the Government. All coin and bullion for which certificates are outstanding shall be retained in the Treasury for the redemption of the same, provided that the coin certificates returned into the Treasury in payment of dues to the Government shall be reissued; and bullion certificates so returned shall be canceled, and the bullion for which they were issued shall be converted into coin.

By Mr. FORSYTHE, of Illinois—To increase the circulation of national banks and relieve them from the payment of tax on circulation; to liquidate the national debt and strengthen public confidence.

By Mr. BUCKNER, of Missouri—Relating to the examination of national banks.

By Mr. NEWBERRY, of Michigan—To amend the Internal Revenue laws in regard to the taxation of national banks.

By Mr. WELLBORN, of Texas—For the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

By Mr. UPDEGRAFF, of Iowa—Fixing the time for counting the votes for President and Vice-President.

By Mr. CASWELL, of Wisconsin—For the issue of certificates of the denomination of $1 and $2, and 50 and 25 cents.

THE HONG KONG CONSULATE.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a Message from the President, in answer to a resolution adopted Dec. 3, 1879, relative to the consulate at Hong Kong, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers.

Mr. HUNTON, of Virginia, offered a resolution referring the Message and accompanying papers to the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, and directing that committee to investigate and report on the same. Adopted. Mr. Hunton stated that the Secretary of State reported that one of the letters called for was missing. He, however, had a printed copy of that letter, and he asked that it should also be referred. It was so referred.

THE METHOD OF PAYING PENSIONS.

Mr. HARMER, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven to inquire into the method and manner of paying pensions, arrears of pensions, bounty, and back pay to soldiers, and ascertain whether any irregularities exist in the payment of the same, and to investigate any subject of complaint which may be lodged with them as to the payment, rejection, or suspension of any pension, bounty, or back pay, with the view to the enactment of such legislation as may correct existing defects and protect the pensioner in his rights. Adopted—Yeas 183, nays 56.

THE DUTY ON SALT.

Mr. HATCH, of Missouri, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for the importation of salt free of duty. It provides that no duty shall be levied or collected, directly or indirectly, on the importation of salt brought into any port of the United States, but that salt, fine or coarse, in bulk or in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages, may be imported free of duty; this act to take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, moved that the House adjourn. Rejected.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was lost—yeas 115, nays 115—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

TRADE-MARKS.

Mr. COX, of New-York, presented the petition of Messrs. Tiffany & Co., Colgate & Co., Claflin & Co., the Singer Manufacturing Company, and other manufacturers and merchants of New-York City, representing $200,000,000 of active capital, for the enactment of a law to give effect to the treaty obligations as to trade-marks. Referred.

The House, at 4 P. M., adjourned.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations:

United States Attorneys—George S. Corkhill for the District of Columbia, Charles S. Varian for the District of Nevada, John K. Valentine for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

First-Lieut. John C. Mitchell to be a Captain in the revenue service.

Miss Eunice G. Colburn, to be Postmaster at Franklin, N.H.

The Senate also confirmed the nomination of Capt. Homer C. Blake to be a Commodore in the Navy. This action was reached after another two hours' debate, in continuation of a discussion begun last Thursday, upon the legal questions then mentioned as being involved in the opposition to Capt. Blake's promotion, and to that of Capt. T. Barrett, made by friends of Capt. Egbert Thompson, of New-York, now on the retired list, who claim that he is entitled to restoration and promotion on the active list in preference to either Barrett or Blake.

THE CELLULOID EXPLOSION.

The inquiry in the cases of the victims of the recent celluloid explosion in Newark was continued yesterday morning, before Coroner Woodruff, in the Court-house. John Ash, George W. Godbee, William Stiles, and Edwin B. Harrison, four employes, all gave corroborative testimony as to being in the converting-room at the time of the explosion, and to hearing the noise, seeing the fire, and to jumping out of the windows.

J. Smith Hyatt was recalled, and he testified that three experiments were tried in the machine, the quantity of alcohol being lessened each time. There was nothing in the machine but paper and alcohol. Celluloid in its manufactured state will not explode, and he could not conceive of a case of spontaneous combustion of celluloid. The machine in which the explosion occurred would never be used again for a similar purpose under the same conditions, and if the company had apprehended any danger from the use of that machine they would have isolated it from the building. This closed the testimony, and the jury retired until 9 o'clock this morning, when they will render a verdict.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR BALBO.

Pietro Balbo, the Italian who murdered his wife in a Rose-street tenement-house, was sentenced to be hanged on Friday of this week. His counsel made every effort to obtain a stay of proceedings, but without success, until they applied to Justice Pratt, in Brooklyn. Justice Pratt, yesterday, rendered the following decision, granting a stay of proceedings: "I think this is a proper case to go to the Court of Appeals, under the rule of The People vs. Greenfield, reported in 74 New-York Reports, 277. This case presents two important points that are not free from doubt, and which ought to be determined in the court of last resort for the guidance hereafter of trial courts in such cases. A stay until the case can be presented to the Court of Appeals, it seems to me, will serve the ends of justice. Writ of error and motion granted."

THE FURNITURE BOARD OF TRADE.

FAVORABLE REPORTS FOR LAST YEAR AND AN ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

The eighth annual meeting of the New-York Furniture Board of Trade was held in the rooms of the board, at No. 150 Canal-street, yesterday afternoon. President George Brown occupied the chair. After reading the minutes of the last meeting, the Secretary, Mr. D. C. Talcott, presented his report for the last year. According to this report, the total number of members of the Eastern Division of the association, of which the New-York Board is a part, is 218. From the 1st of January, 1879, to the 1st of January, 1880, 66 new members were admitted, and the Secretary believes that many of these were induced to join the association on account of the alliance recently made with the society of the Chicago manufacturers. The object of the board is not only to unite the furniture-dealers of this City in one common interest, but also to protect them against loss by keeping them constantly posted with regard to the financial standing of those with whom they do business. For this purpose books are kept which are always open to the inspection of members, giving the status of all the furniture-dealers in the country, as far as they can be reached. On the 1st of January, 1879, the number of names on the books of the board, with a full account of the condition of the firms which they represented, was somewhat more than 10,000. Since then there have been many additions, and the forthcoming book, to which all members will be entitled, will contain nearly 14,500 names, an increase of nearly 5,000 names within the last year. It is not to be supposed from this statement that 5,000 new furniture firms have been started within the year. Several branches of trade kindred to the furniture business have been taken up and inserted in the book, the object being to give to furniture-dealers all possible information regarding the standing of any person with whom they are called on to have dealings.

During the last year there has been a marked decrease in failures in the business of the country, and meetings of creditors in the rooms of the board are now of rare occurrence. How much of this exemption from disaster was due to the information given by the books prepared by the board, Mr. Talcott would not venture to say. It was certain, however, that in the list of failures recorded throughout the country, few of the New-York Furniture Board of Trade appeared as creditors of the insolvent firms, and it was fair to assume from these facts that the books kept by the board were doing some good at least. Not a failure occurred in the furniture trade last year which might not have been anticipated by consulting the books kept in the board-room. The reports were full and complete, they were added to whenever there was an occasion for addition, and had all members consulted them carefully, and taken advantage of the information which they contained, not one of them would have been subjected to loss by any of the failures of the last year. The Secretary expressed the hope that in the future members of the board, learning experience from the past, would take more pains to consult the records for which they paid, and thus save themselves from possible loss by future failures. The number of reports received and given out during the year was over 20,000. The report requests that members be as particular as possible when making inquiries to give the correct name or firm of which information is desired, the correct streets and numbers, and, above all, to use the correct board number, as many members send in for reports by mail, and often use the wrong number, which prevents the Secretary from answering the inquiry, he not knowing to whom to address the answer. The report of the Secretary was adopted, and then the report of the Treasurer, M. G. Stephen, was presented and approved. It reported the receipts of the year, added to the balance in the treasury Dec. 31, 1878, as $4,988 27. The disbursements for the year amounted to $4,972 79. The balance remaining in the treasury Dec. 31, 1879, was $15 48. No debts or obligations have been left unpaid, and the board is now entirely out of debt. The present number of members paying subscription fees to the New-York office is 115.

The Executive Committee reported that the year 1879 was one of the quietest and most successful in the furniture business which has been experienced since the New-York Furniture Board of Trade was organized. There was no large failure, no large strike, and no threatening convention to call the board together. The working men had seemed to realize that their best and truest friends were the men who gave them work and paid them for doing it. In the board itself, no disturbing element had entered to create dissension or to provoke discussion. The board was to be congratulated on these facts. An era of better feeling between capital and labor, so far as the furniture trade is concerned, was evidently dawning; in fact, it had dawned already. The action of the Executive Committee of the board in November and December of 1878, in making an alliance with the Furniture Manufacturers' Exchange of Chicago, was one which the board has never had reason to regret. The experience of the past year, the first year of the alliance, has amply proved the policy and the wisdom of the step. It has proved of advantage, not only to this board and to the Chicago Exchange, but to the entire furniture trade of the country. By means of it furniture manufacturers are enabled to span the continent, and to get the earliest information of any important movement in the trade. Mr. D. Talcott, the Superintendent of the Chicago board, in his report to that board, shows that the alliance has been more valuable, if possible, to Chicago than it has been to New-York. The information received here in the East by means of the agents of the New-York board is sent at once to the West, and that collected in Chicago is transmitted immediately to New-York, so that the books of the two boards with regard to the standing of merchants in the furniture business are simply duplicates. The New-York furniture-dealer knows all that the Chicago dealer knows, and the Chicago man has all the information that is gathered in this City. The result has been not only an addition to the membership of the New-York board, but also to that of the Chicago Exchange. "We have," says the report, "the gratifying assurance from Mr. Talcott that the year 1880 will end with a membership in Chicago of over 500 persons."

The new reference-book of the board will be furnished to members as soon as possible. The subscription price for the year 1880 will be $40. This entitles each member to the reference-books, one in January and one in July, in addition to weekly correction sheets, and the unlimited use of the office records for detailed reports. During the last year the furniture trade has participated with other trades in reaping the benefits which the favorable turn in the tide of affairs has brought about. Labor is being better paid, and no disturbance has arisen in settling controversies with the working men upon a basis of pay mutually satisfactory to both employer and employe, and this without recourse to any strike, which at one time was feared. With regard to an advance in the prices of furniture commensurate with the advance in the price of labor, and of all the material entering into the manufacture of furniture, the Board has taken no positive action. The members of the Executive Committee have had several informal conferences on the subject, and the result has been that it was thought best to leave each manufacturer to act as he sees fit.

The report of the Executive Committee was approved, and, after electing the following officers, the board adjourned: President—George Brown; Vice-President—Martin Schrenkeisen; Treasurer—M. G. Stephen; Secretary—D. C. Talcott; Executive Committee—Frank Rhoner, Theodore J. Palmer, O. L. Gardner, Peter Schneider, William Killian, Theodore Hostetter, Bradford Willett, William Barnatz, Henry Herrmann, and V. S. Allien.

THE ITALIAN CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS.

The pupils of the Italian school at Nos. 156, 158, and 160 Leonard-street, celebrated the Christmas festival in their school-room last evening. The green pine branches and Winter flowers gave the hall a Christmas aspect, and the illusion was still further enhanced by heaps of children's clothing, and a stack of well-filled paper-bags on a table in a corner. The pupils were seated upon a tier of benches, at the rear of the room. Female teachers were stationed at intervals among the little people, and when an occasional pair of little eyes refused to be pinned open, their owner was borne by gentle hands to more comfortable sleeping accommodations. Mr. Howard Potter presided at the exercises, and, after a song by the chorus of children, he delivered a brief address. Addresses were also delivered by the Rev. Drs. E. A. Washburn and William M. Taylor, and Prof. V. Botta, who spoke in Italian. Mr. E. Ondin, Mrs. Frederick Lowerre, and Miss C. Townsend sang between the addresses, and the gifts, which the children had been watching with longing eyes all the evening, were distributed as the last and most entertaining feature of the programme.

THE FUTURE OF FUNDING.

The statement, credited by telegraph to the Hon. Fernando Wood, that he had received a proposition from certain New-York capitalists, agreeing to fund the entire amount of bonds falling due in 1880 at 3½ per cent., should his bill be passed, was found to be true on investigation yesterday. Such a letter was written and sent, but the proposition itself is laughed at by New-York bankers. They say that the total amount of bonds falling due in 1880 is only $18,415,000, and that the Secretary will be more than able to retire them all, from the surplus revenues, without outside aid. In 1881, over $700,000,000 will mature, but there seems to be a general opinion that the existing prejudice against syndicates will cause a clause to be inserted in any bill that may pass Congress prohibiting the Secretary from treating with any combination of capitalists, in carrying out the provisions of the act.

A STRIKE IN NEWARK.

Two hundred of the employes of Benjamin Atha & Co.'s steel works in Newark, struck yesterday morning for an advance of wages. On the 1st of last October all the employes were cut down 5 per cent., but at the same time were promised that it should be returned to them on the 1st of January. At that time the firm restored the 5 per cent. to a few of their best workmen only, and the remainder on learning of this, notified the firm that they would leave off work to-day if the 5 per cent. was not returned and an advance of 10 per cent. in addition given them. The firm agreed to restore the 5 per cent., but refused the 10 per cent. additional. The wages paid run from $1 20 to $4 per day, and the establishment is driven to its full capacity to fill orders.

MORE NEWS FROM THE SEA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARRAGON AFTER A VOYAGE OF TWENTY-FOUR DAYS.

The overdue steam-ship Arragon, of the Great Western Line, arrived yesterday, after a stormy voyage of 24 days. She showed evidences of having been roughly used when she was docked at Pier No. 18 East River, late in the afternoon. The pilot-house, which was aft of the bridge when the steamer was last in port, is missing, and the rails and stanchions are gone at several places, while the davits of one of the life-boats hang empty. But otherwise the Arragon looks as stanch as ever. The rumor of her loss at sea, with all on board, which was received by cable, had no foundation whatever. A similar rumor in regard to a steam-ship belonging to this line was circulated a short time ago. The Arragon sailed from Bristol on Dec. 19, and went down the Channel with favorable weather. When off Cape Clear evidences of an approaching storm were noted. A gale blowing from south-west and north-west set in soon afterward. The wind frequently shifted from one of these quarters to the other, and raked up a dangerous cross sea, which caused the ship to roll heavily. Fierce snow-squalls followed one another in rapid succession from the western to the eastern horizon, and, in passing, threatened to carry the spars and rigging with them. The propeller at such times kept the vessel's head up to the wind, but was powerless to drive her along through the gale. Between the squalls some little progress could be made, but during the first part of the voyage 100 miles a day was regarded as very good work. The squalls were frequently of hurricane force, and would have torn the square sails to shreds had any been set at the time. Only one or two close-reefed storm stay-sails could be carried. As the vessel rolled her decks under water, it was difficult for the officers and seamen to save themselves from being swept overboard. This sort of weather continued until Jan. 6, when the Banks were passed, but on the second day of the new year the storm arrived at a grand climax. The hurricane was then terrific. Sheets of spray and foam almost hid her spars and rigging from sight, while her decks were frequently submerged by the great waves which broke over the sides, but were again rolled off by the plucky vessel, which would insist on coming to the surface if only for a breathing spell. The officers and men performed their duties amid great difficulty and peril. Any one of them might, without a moment's warning, be swept overboard, and find himself struggling vainly in the howling tempest. No attempt at a rescue could have been made under such circumstances. One frightful sea broke over the vessel during that day, and for a moment it seemed to all on board as though the Arragon was foundering. The watch on deck clung to whatever could prevent them from being swept over the sides. When the ship began to recover from the shock and rolled the greater portion of the water which she had shipped from the decks, the pilot-house, with its wheel and steering apparatus was gone, and nothing remained there but a battered binnacle. The Quartermaster had, fortunately, escaped. The starboard quarter-boat had been swept away, and the life-boat near it had been lifted out of its chocks and was swinging heavily. The cabin ventilator was carried away, and the stanchions and rails were gone in several places. The wheel at the after-end of the ship was manned in time to prevent the vessel from broaching to. Fortunately, none of the crew were washed overboard. The storm continued until the 6th, when the Banks of Newfoundland were passed. The weather then moderated. On Dec. 31, in latitude 48° 40' and longitude 36°, an Inman steam-ship bound east was passed. Feeling that a great deal of heavy weather was still to be encountered, Capt. Brown signaled the other vessel to report on the other side that the Arragon was still afloat. Few of the officers or sailors of that steam-ship remember having met with worse weather than that which she had to contend with during her recent passage. The steamship Gellert, of the Hamburg Line, which arrived at Quarantine at 1 o'clock yesterday morning also met with extremely heavy weather. Severe westerly gales and high head seas, with fierce snow-squalls, were met with, until the banks were passed. Variable weather has since been experienced by the Gellert. The Norwegian bark Argo, which arrived from London yesterday, was in a hurricane of 12 hours' duration on Dec. 8 in latitude 30° and longitude 36°.

While terrific weather has been experienced by most of the steam-ships, Capt. Brown, of the bark Reviewer, which reached port from Antwerp, yesterday, states that his recent voyage was remarkable for the fine weather met with. On the night of Dec. 9, when off the Isle of Wight, all sail was set. The bark came by the middle passage, and it was not necessary to take off any canvas until Sandy Hook was reached. Westerly winds prevailed during only three days of the passage, and were very light. George S. Kirby, a seaman on the bark Resolute, from Rio Janeiro, fell from the foretop-gallant yard to the deck on Dec. 19, and died 15 minutes afterward. His remains were buried at sea. Capt. Borg, of the bark San Francisco, which arrived from Barcelona, Spain, yesterday, says that on Jan. 3, in latitude 31° 7', and longitude 73° 34', he fell in with the bark Chirampas, of Pictou, bound from Havre for Baltimore. She was under command of her mate, who reported that the master died at sea nearly three weeks before. The *Maritime Record* mentions a British bark of that name which sailed from Rouen for this port on Nov. 7, commanded by Capt. McLean. She is probably the vessel which was passed.

THE MARINE SOCIETY.

RENEWED EVIDENCES OF THE PROSPERITY OF AN OLD NEW-YORK INSTITUTION.

The one hundred and eleventh annual meeting of the Marine Society of the Port of New-York was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon. There was a full attendance. The report of Treasurer Ellis showed receipts during the year, including balance on hand Jan. 12, 1879, of $14,914 59, and expenditures of $13,262 02, leaving unexpended in bank $1,652 57. The Society owns mortgages aggregating $44,800, and call loans and deposits amounting to $7,552 50 more. It also has three houses—one, a four-story brownstone building, No. 425 East Sixtieth-street, bringing in $800 a year, and two in Brooklyn, viz: No. 187 Clarson-avenue, rented for $400, and No. 469 DeKalb-avenue, rented for $360; total rentals, $1,560 a year. Secretary Perkins reported that five active members had joined during the year, and one honorary member—the Rev. William M. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle—was elected. Three members died during the year. Fifty-six widows and orphans of sea Captains are on the pension list, and draw an aggregate of $3,330 per annum. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Ambrose Snow; First Vice-President—E. G. Tinker; Second Vice-President—Robert Mackie; Secretary—Joseph Perkins; Treasurer—G. D. S. Trask; Attorney—William Allen Butler. President Snow, in his speech of thanks, suggested that a rule should be adopted to add each year to the permanent fund of the society a certain sum, even $500, to increase its efficiency. This might require a revision of the pension list, and any deficiency might be made up by the members. Capts. Ellis and Hilton were appointed members of the Standing Committee, to fill vacancies. The rest of last year's committee were reappointed. Capt. Richard Luce was also reappointed a Commissioner to represent the society in the Board for the Licensing of Sailors' Boarding-houses. Dr. U. Henry King was reappointed surgeon to the society. The members then adjourned to Kolb's restaurant, in Pearl-street, where the annual dinner of the society was spread. The *menu* was an unusually elaborate one, and ample justice was done to it. While the coffee was being served, President Snow offered as a toast "The Prosperity of the Marine Society." Mr. William Allen Butler responded in a few well-chosen words, lauding the past history of the society, and predicting for it a useful future. A number of other speeches were made, and it was late before the jovial gathering dispersed.

THE VALUE OF A DAUGHTER'S SERVICES.

Among the 14 persons killed, Sept. 28, 1878, by the explosion of the boiler of the steam-boat Adelphi at Norwalk, Conn., was Miss Sarah Leonard, who was about 22 years of age. Her father, as administrator of her estate, sued the Columbian Steam Navigation Company to recover damages. The suit was tried last March before Judge Barrett and a jury, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, and a verdict was rendered giving the plaintiff the statutory amount of damages—$5,000. To that sum Judge Barrett added an extra allowance. The defendant corporation appealed from this judgment, and arguments on the appeal were heard yesterday by the Supreme Court, General Term. Mr. Denis McMahon appeared for the defendant. He argued that at the trial in the lower court Judge Barrett erred in refusing to dismiss the action, on the ground that, as Miss Leonard was killed in Connecticut, her case was governed by the laws of that State, which do not give any right of action for pecuniary injuries suffered by next of kin of persons killed in any other way than through the negligence of railroad companies. He also argued that the jury erred, in the face of evidence, in giving so large a verdict for the plaintiff. Mr. Christopher Fine, who appeared for the plaintiff, argued that the cause of action arose under the laws of Connecticut, and could be maintained in any State of the Union. He claimed that the jury alone was entitled to determine pecuniary damages, and could estimate them on the basis of the loss of any or all personal service or aid caused to the plaintiff by the killing of Miss Leonard. The court reserved its decision.

THE PILOTAGE QUESTION.

Two petitions were in circulation down town, yesterday. One is addressed to Congress, and asks for "the passage of a bill to abolish the system of compulsory pilotage, so that one of the heavy burdens on American commerce may be removed." The other is to the Legislature, and demands "the passage of laws which shall reduce the fees for piloting vessels entering the port of New-York by way of Sandy Hook or Hell Gate to the rates established before the war, and to abolish compulsory pilotage, and thus remove one of the many burdens needlessly imposed on the commerce and prosperity of the Empire State." They are being numerously signed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 12, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	6	Tar, bbls	8
B. E. Peas, bags	113	Oil, bbls	150
B. W. Flour, pkgs	440	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,585
Cotton, bales	13,712	Oil, Lubr., bbls	[illegible]
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls	556	Pea-nuts, bags	1,148
Copper, bbls	120	Pecans, pkgs	251
Dried Fruit, pkgs	83	Pork, pkgs	497
Eggs, bbls	1,128	Beef, pkgs	256
Flour, bbls	25,757	Cut-meats, pkgs	3,109
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Lard, tcs	2,647
Wheat, bushels	45,676	Lard, kegs	429
Corn, bushels	175,610	Butter, pkgs	3,610
Oats, bushels	118,600	Cheese, pkgs	9,213
Rye, bushels	1,350	Dressed Hogs, No.	671
Malt, bushels	3,380	Quicksilver, flasks	950
Barley, bushels	3,565	Rice, tcs	544
Peas, bushels	7,300	Rice-chaff, bags	50
Oat-meal, bags	200	Rice Flour, pkgs	249
Flax-seed, bags	918	Sugar, hhds	248
Grease, pkgs	113	Skins, bales	38
Grass-seed, bags	711	Starch, pkgs	3,701
Hides, No.	1,129	Stearine, pkgs	366
Hides, bales	701	Sumac, bags	210
Hops, bales	145	Tallow, pkgs	89
Leather, sides	12,546	Tobacco, hhds	120
Moss, bales	86	Tobacco, pkgs	661
Molasses, bbls	2,134	Whisky, bbls	1,651
Spirits Turp., bbls	433	Wool, bales	182
Resin, bbls	2,027		

COFFEE—Rio in moderate demand at about former rates; 2,200 bags Rio, by the Ina, and 300 bags, by the Koln, sold on private terms. We quote ordinary invoices at 14¼c.@14½c.; fair at 15¼c.@16c.; good at 16¼c.@16½c.; prime at 16¾c.@17c....Other kinds unchanged, quiet.

COTTON—In the line of options a fairly active movement has been reported, with January and February options quoted up 7@10 points, and later options also a trifle stronger....Early deliveries very quiet at former prices....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 425 bales, including 425 bales to spinners....Low Middling quoted at 12 7-16c.@12 9-16c. Strict Low Middling at 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Middling at 12 13-16c.@12 15-16c.; Fair at 14 9-16c.@14 11-16c....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 178,100 bales, basis of Middling....The receipts to-day have been 22,132 bales, and thus far this week, 42,543 bales, (against 54,338 bales same time preceding week,) and since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 3,874,278 bales, against 2,862,617 bales in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 14,430 bales; to the Continent, 5,708 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 894,894 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 192,587 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
January	3,100	12.67@12.75
February	34,400	12.75@12.94
March	61,900	13.00@13.14
April	40,000	13.20@13.39
May	22,100	13.39@13.51
June	9,400	13.54@13.65
July	3,500	13.67@13.74
August	1,700	13.76@13.86

Transferable orders issued at 12.90.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Saturday.	To-day.
January	12.75@12.77	12.85@12.87
February	12.87@12.88	12.94@12.95
March	13.12@13.13	13.14@13.15
April	13.33@13.34	13.33@13.34
May	13.51@13.51	13.52@13.53
June	13.68@13.69	13.69@13.70
July	13.79@13.80	13.78@13.80
August	13.90@13.91	13.88@13.90

Saturday's Averages on Options.

January	12.91	May	13.64
February	13.00	June	13.81
March	13.22	July	13.96
April	13.45	August	14.04

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	N. O. and Gulf.	Texas.
Ordinary	11 1-16	11 3-16	11 3-16
Strict Ordinary	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Good Ordinary	11⅞	12	12
Strict Good Ordinary	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Low Middling	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Strict Low Middling	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Middling	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16
Good Middling	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 3-16
Strict Good Middling	13 5-16	13 7-16	13 7-16
Middling Fair	13 13-16	13 15-16	13 15-16
Fair	14 9-16	14 11-16	14 11-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10⅞	Low Middling	11 15-16
Strict Good Ord.	11⅜	Middling	12⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered more freely, and has been again quoted decidedly lower, in most instances 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl., without stimulating operations, which to-day were, as a rule, very limited, even for home use. The only important business reported for shipment embraced about 3,000 bbls. City Mill Extras, low grade, for the English market, at $5 57½@$5 60....Sales have been reported since our last of 12,250 bbls. of all grades....Included in the reported sales were 650 bbls. Low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $5 50@$5 85 for inferior to choice, (from dock as low as $5 50;) 3,400 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, within the range of $6 50@$6 75 for about fair to very choice, and South American brands quoted at $6 60@$7, (the latter for fancy,) and poor to choice English brands at $5 55@$5 85; (3,000 bbls. went at about $5 57½@$5 60;) 1,700 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, these at $6 50@$6 75; mainly at $6 90@$6 50; 1,150 bbls. do., straight Extras, (these at $6 35@$7 75 for ordinary to very choice, mostly at $6 65@$7 35;) 400 bbls. Patent Extras at from $7@$9, the latter for very fancy, mostly at $7 85@$8 25; 2,500 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, these at $5 90@$7 75, mostly at $6 25@$7 25; 350 bbls. Patent Extras, Winter, (these at $7 50@$9, the latter for strictly fancy, mainly at $7 50@$8 50;) 500 bbls. Superfine, these chiefly at $5@$5 50 for poor to ordinary choice Spring, and $5 10@$5 60 for ordinary to fancy Winter Wheat; 1,600 bbls. No. 2, these at $4@$4 60 for very poor to very choice Spring, and $4 15@$4 65 for Winter, the latter for choice, with fancy quoted at $4 75, an extreme, and unsound and Sour Flour at from $3 75@$5 75, mostly Extras at $4 50@$5 25....Southern Flour very quiet, and quoted weaker and irregular....Sales reported of 800 bbls. at $6 65@$9, the latter for very fancy, chiefly at $7@$7 50 for Extras....Rye Flour dull and heavy; quoted at from $5 15@$5 40 for ordinary to about choice Superfine State, (very choice to fancy brands held at higher figures.)....Sales reported of 150 bbls., in lots....Corn-meal in very slack request; Yellow Western quoted at $2 60@$3 10 for poor to very fancy, chiefly at $2 65@$2 85; White Western at $2 75@$3; Brandywine at $3 30....Corn-meal, in bags, offered more freely, and quoted lower on a dull market; quoted at the close at $1 08@$1 25 ℔ 100 lb., as to quality, the latter for choice....Buckwheat Flour very quiet at from $2 10@$2 30 for ordinary to very choice....Of Buckwheat, a car-load reported sold at 62c....Oat-meal very dull; quoted at from $5@$7 25 for ordinary to fancy brands ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Under a decided pressure to place supplies, represented as largely in the speculative interest, prices of Winter grades of Wheat declined fully 2c.@3c. a bushel, on a generally heavy, though fluctuating, market. At the reduced figures, a much more active movement has been reported, chiefly on speculative account, and in the February and March options on No. 2 Red, and the February option on No. 1 White. The export call was moderate, and mainly for No. 1 White and No. 2 Red, afloat, though ungraded stock attracted some attention from shippers. Spring Wheat has been sparingly dealt in, though quoted down about 2c. a bushel, and, at the close, weak. Western reports were generally of depression. Cable advices also of heavy markets....Sales have been reported of 1,456,000 bushels, (of which 144,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including 31,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 48@$1 49, closing at $1 48 as the best bid, (against $1 50¾ asked on Saturday evening;) 48,000 bushels do., January options, at $1 48½@$1 49, closing at $1 48½, (against $1 50¾ on Saturday;) 184,000 bushels do., February options, at $1 50@$1 52, closing at $1 50, (against $1 52¾ on Saturday;) 120,000 bushels do., March options, at $1 51¾@$1 53½, closing at $1 51¾, (against $1 55 on Saturday;) 20,000 bushels ungraded White, mostly in store, at $1 46½@$1 47½; 49,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 50@$1 51, closing at $1 50 afloat, (against $1 52½ on Saturday;) 96,000 bushels do., January options, at $1 49¾@$1 51, closing at $1 49¾, (against $1 52½ on Saturday;) 432,000 bushels do., February options, at $1 51¾@$1 54, closing at $1 51¾, (against $1 55 on Saturday;) 448,000 bushels do., March options, at $1 53¾@$1 55½, chiefly at $1 55@$1 55½, closing at $1 53¾, (against $1 56¾@$1 57 on Saturday;) 12,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 45@$1 48; 26,000 bushels No. 3 Chicago Spring, for export, at $1 35@$1 37, chiefly at $1 35; 400 bushels Rejected Spring at $1 15; 5,300 bushels ungraded Spring at $1 25....Corn has been fairly active, opening generally lower, in most instances about ¼c.@½c. a bushel, but for No. 2, early delivery, rallying rather sharply toward the close, on less urgent offerings. The export demand was good, late in the afternoon, for No. 2 and Steamer Mixed. Options left off rather heavily....Sales have been reported of 328,000 bushels, (of which 164,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, early delivery, about 84,000 bushels, at 59c.@59¾c., closing at 59¾c.; afloat fancy do. went at 60c., and new crops, in lots, at 59c.@59¼c.; do., January, 96,000 bushels, at 59c.@59¼c., closing at 59c. bid; do., February, 56,000 bushels, at 59½c.@59¼c., closing at 59c.; do., March, 32,000 bushels, at 59¼c.; do., May, 8,000 bushels, at 58¼c.; New-York steamer Mixed, 57¾c.@58c.; do., January options, 8,000 bushels, at 58c.; do., February option, 32,000 bushels at 57¾c.@58c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, at 56c.@60., as to quality; New-York No. 3 at 55¾c.@56c., chiefly at 56c.; No. 2 White at 65c.; steamer White at 60c.@61c.; steamer Yellow at 58c....Rye declined about 1c.@2c. a bushel, in sympathy with the depression in most of other kinds, leading to a moderately active movement for export. Sales reported of 8,000 bushels prime State, in store, at 93c.; 24,000 bushels do., afloat, at 93½c., and No. 2 Western, in store, quoted, at 93c., bid and 94c.@95c. asked....Barley very quiet; quoted as before; 5,000 bushels ungraded Canada reported sold on private terms, and a car-load of No. 2 two-rowed State at 72c....Barley-malt steady, with strictly prime to very choice Canada quoted at $1 15@$1 30, cash and time....20,000 bushels choice Canada reported sold at $1 20, cash....Canada Peas dull and unsettled....Oats have declined 1c.@2c. a bushel, on free and urgent offerings, closing weak, on a moderately active moment....Sales have been reported since our last of 69,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 1,400 bushels, at 50½c.; New-York No. 2 White, 5,600 bushels, at 48c.@48½c., closing at 48c. as the best bid; New-York No. 3 White, 2,800 bushels, at 47c.; New-York No. 1 quoted at 47½c.@48c.; New-York No. 2, 29,000 bushels, at 47c.@47⅝c., closing at 47c.; New-York No. 3, 2,100 bushels, at 46c.; White Western, ungraded, 6,100 bushels, at 48½c.@50c.; Mixed do., 8,900 bushels, at 46c.@48½c.; White State, 5,600 bushels, at 49c.@51c.; Mixed State, 4,200 bushels, at 47c.@48½c.; No. 2 Chicago, afloat, quoted at 47½c....Feed in light supply and good request at very firm prices; 40 to 66 lb. quoted at $21@$22, the latter for choice; 100-lb. at $20 50@$22 50, (this grade offered most freely.)....Rye Feed, $19@$20....Hay and Straw in demand at about steady rates; choice shipping Hay quoted at 75c., and in demand....The stock of Grain in this port is reported at 7,782,320 bushels Wheat, (against 7,452,116 bushels last Monday, showing an increase,) 1,378,000 bushels Corn, 436,191 bushels Rye, 555,857 bushels Barley, 113,691 bushels Malt, 557,009 bushels Oats, and 15,802 bushels Peas....The aggregate of Grain in store is 10,869,070 bushels, as against 10,443,953 bushels last Monday, 8,677,642 bushels Jan. 14, 1879, and 6,364,924 bushels Jan. 15, 1878.

HEMP—Of Manila, sales reported of 1,000 bales on private terms. And of Jute Butts, 7,000 bales, to arrive, also on private terms. Market quoted steady.

MOLASSES—A fair demand noted to-day at about former figures. Sales reported of 306 hhds. Sagua at 32c.; 249 hhds. Surinam and 500 hhds. Demerara taken from stock.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been inactive, with Strained to good Strained at $1 60@$1 65, and other grades proportionately....Tar slow of sale at $1 85@$2 12½....City Pitch at $2....Spirits of Turpentine in slack demand at lower prices; merchantable quoted at the close at 42½c. bid and 45c. asked....Stock in yard, 84,200 bbls. Rosin, 1,492 bbls. Crude Turpentine, 19,710 bbls. Spirits do., and 3,524 bbls. Tar....And afloat, 16,246 bbls. Rosin, 695 bbls. Tar.

PETROLEUM—Refined attracted little attention; quoted here for forward delivery at 8c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 11c.@12½c. for standard to fancy brands....Crude at 7½c.@8½c. in shipping order here....Naphtha at 6½c.@7c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7⅝c....At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, 7⅞c....At the Petroleum Exchange sales were reported of United Certificates to the extent of 40,000 bbls. here, and 181,000 bbls. at Oil City, at $1 13½@$1 15, closing at $1 13¼ bid.

PROVISIONS—In the line of Hog Products, business has been extensive, especially in Lard, which has been freely purchased for export, and, after opening lower, values closed strong....Mess Pork has been less sought after for prompt delivery; quoted at the close at $12 75@$12 90 for ordinary to choice brands. Sales of 375 bbls....Other kinds wholly nominal....And in the option line, Mess Pork has been in moderate request, opening at a reduction, but closing firmer at $13 80@$13 90 for new for January; $13 80@$13 90 for February, and $13 90 for March, and $14 for April; sales of 1,000 bbls. February at $13 65, and 1,500 bbls. new for March at $13 90....A moderate movement has been reported in Dressed Hogs, with City quoted at 6½c.@6⅝c., and Pigs at 6½c.; Western at 5¼c.@6c....Cut-meats have been in limited demand, with Pickled Shoulders quoted at 5½c.@5¼c.; Smoked do. at 5¾c.; Pickled Hams at 8c.@8¾c.; Smoked do. at 8¾c.@9¼c....Bacon has been lightly dealt in, with Long Clear quoted at 7⅜c.; Short Clear at 7⅝c. Sale of 100 bxs. Long Clear at 7¼c.@7½c....Western Steam Lard has been very active for export for early delivery, and quoted as closing strong. Sales have been reported of Western Steam Lard, for early delivery, of 8,750 tcs. (mainly all for Liverpool,) at $7 92½ for old and $8@$8 05 for new, closing for contract, at $7 92½@$8 05 for old and new....And in the option line, Western Steam Lard has been attracting more attention, and after opening weaker, closing more firm, with January quoted at $8 02½ for new; February, $8 02½ bid for new; March, $8 12½ for new; April at $8 25....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 2,000 tcs., February, at $7 97½@$8 05 for new; 6,250 tcs., March, at $8 07½@$8 15 for new; 4,750 tcs., April, new, at $8 15@$8 27½....City Steam Lard has been in rather better demand, quoted at the close at $7 90, with sales reported of 175 tcs. at $7 85@$7 90....Refined Lard has been more sought after; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close at $8 40....Beef has been sparingly dealt in at from $13@$13 50 for Packet; $10 50@$11 for plain Mess; $11@$12 for Extra Mess. And tierced Beef quoted thus: City Extra India Mess, $21 50@$23....Philadelphia do., free on board at Philadelphia, at $22....Beef Hams have been quoted steady, but very quiet, with best Western quoted at $16 50....A moderately active inquiry has been reported for Butter and Cheese at generally steady prices....Eggs have been selling to a limited extent only at weaker and irregular prices, within the range of 13c.@18c. for good to fancy marks....Tallow has been inactive at former rates, with sales reported of 80,000 lb. at 6¾c....Stearine in demand; City quoted at 8½c.@8¼c., and Western at 7¾c.@8c....Of Refined Yellow Cotton-seed, a sale reported of 100 bbls., for March option, at 51c.

SUGARS—Raw quoted stronger on the basis of 7⅞c.@8¼c. for fair to good Refining Cuba, with a fair demand noted....Sales reported of 415 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7¾c.@8c.; 29 hhds. New-Orleans at 8c.; 30 hhds. Melado at 6½c....Refined in good request, with Cut-loaf quoted at 10½c.; Crushed, 10½c.; Powdered, 10¼c.; Granulated, 9⅞c.@9⅞c.; Soft White, 8⅝c.@9⅛c.; Soft Yellow, 7½c.@8⅝c.

TEAS—Sold to the extent of 1,400 half-chests Green on private terms. Market firm.

WHISKY—Without inquiry; quoted at $1 13.

FREIGHTS—A freer movement has been reported to-day, at generally steady rates in the local market, with room for Breadstuffs and Provisions in most request, the offerings of Provisions having been mainly for Liverpool, whither the shipments of Lard have been to an important aggregate. In the line of charter contracts, business has been somewhat brisker, chiefly in the Grain interest, at, however, irregular figures....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 2,500 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d., nearly all through freight, and as low as ¼d.@5-32d., by outport steamers; 1,600 bbls. Flour, (mostly through freight,) part at 1s. 9d.; 5,800 sacks Flour and Meal at 15s.@17s. 6d., (part through freight;) 32,000 bushels Corn at 4d. ℔ 60 lb.; 1,100 pkgs. Butter and 4,400 bxs. Cheese, mainly at 25s.; 6,100 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at from 15s.@20s., (through freight, by outport steamers at 15s.;) 3,000 tcs. Lard, of local shipment, by regular lines, at 20s., with other important contracts rumored, but without confirmation, by outport steamers; 275 tcs. and bbls. do., part at 3s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d., (with higher rates asked at the close;) 40 tons Leather at 30s.; 250 tons Heavy Goods at 12s. 6d.@17s. 6d.; 2,400 pkgs. Measurement Goods, in lots, within the range of 12s. 6d.@22s. 6d., (Canned Goods, by regular lines, at 20s.@22s. 6d.,) with Refined Sugar quoted at 17s. 6d.@20s.; Grape Sugar at 17s. 6d.@20s.; Syrup at 17s. 6d.@20s.; 350 bbls. Apples, in lots, at 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d., chiefly at 2s. 6d.; 1,000 bbls. Oysters at 3s. 6d.; and, by sail, 8,000 bushels Corn at 4s. ℔ 60 lb.; 125 tons general cargo, including Heavy Goods at 12s. 6d.@15s. and Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d.; 50 tons Oil-cake on private terms, quoted at 12s. 6d. asked. Also, a Norwegian bark, 455 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls.' Residuum at 3s. 6d....FOR LONDON—By steam, 1,450 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d., part through freight; 4,600 sacks Flour and Meal, (mainly through freight) at 15s.@20s.; small lots of Butter and Cheese at 27s. 6d., equal to 150 tons Provisions, &c., in lots, at 20s. ℔ ton and 3s. 6d. ℔ tierce and 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 250 bbls. Apples at 2s. 3d.@2s. 9d.; Refined Sugar quoted at 20s. asked; Syrup at 25s.; small lots of Hops at ½d.; 150 tons Heavy Goods at 20s.@25s.; 2,300 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 17s. 6d.@27s. 6d.; and, by sail, equal to 100 tons Measurement Goods within the range of 12s. 6d.@15s. Also, a British bark, 787 tons, hence, with about 4,500 bbls. Naphtha, reported at 3s. 2d....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 1,650 bbls. Flour, reported at 2s.@2s. 3d.; equal to 900 tons Flour and Meal, in sacks, at 21s. 3d.@22s. 6d., (mostly on through freight account;) 300 pkgs. Butter and 1,250 bxs. Cheese at 27s. 6d.@30s.; equal to 225 tons Provisions at 20s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton and 4s.@4s. 3d. ℔ tierce, (part through freight;) 120 tons Heavy Goods at 20s.@22s. 6d.; 1,300 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d. (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d.) ℔ ton; Refined Sugar quoted at 22s. 6d.; Syrup at 25s.@27s. 6d.; 150 bbls. Apples at 4s. ℔ bbl....FOR BRISTOL—By steam, 100 pkgs. Butter at 35s., (an advance;) 100 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 25s.@30s., (Canned Goods at 30s.)....FOR HULL—By steam, the Corn shipments mentioned in our last on private terms were at 5d. ℔ 60 lb. (at which rate the regular line steamer has secured 48,000 bushels, all told.)....FOR NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—By steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d.; 300 bxs. Bacon on private terms, quoted at 30s. asked and 25s. bid. Also, a British steam-ship, 1,228 tons, hence, with general cargo on private terms, and placed on the berth....FOR THE EAST COAST OF IRELAND—A ship, with about 9,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s. 9d....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—Four foreign barks, with about 6,000, 5,000, 4,800, and 4,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 4s....FOR THE CONTINENT—A foreign bark, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 4s....FOR HAVRE—By steam, 450 pkgs. Provisions, of local shipment, reported at 30s.; 1,500 pkgs. do., through from Chicago, at 80c. ℔ 100 lb.; also, a Norwegian ship, 1,184 tons, hence with Grain, (on old contracts,) Provisions, and general cargo, reported on private terms....FOR BREMEN—A German ship, 893 tons, hence, with about 5,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 2s. 9d.; and a Dutch ship, 1,076 tons, hence, with about 8,000 bbls. do., same rate....FOR SANTANDER—A Norwegian bark, 445 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, in shipper's bags, at 4s. 7½d....FOR GIJON—A Norwegian bark, 342 tons, hence, with about 2,200 quarters Grain at 5s. 6d....FOR A MEDITERRANEAN PORT DIRECT—An Italian bark, 664 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 4s. 3d....FOR NAPLES AND BACK TO PHILADELPHIA—An Italian bark, 570 tons, with general cargo at $1,000; vessel reported as taking out equal to about 3,600 bbls. Petroleum, in bbls. and cases, on private terms....FOR CALCUTTA—A British ship, 1,418 tons, hence, with equal to about 50,000 cases Refined Petroleum on private terms....FOR ACAPULCO—A British ship, 1,155 tons, with Coal, from Baltimore, on private terms....FOR SAGUA AND BACK—An American schooner, 321 tons, on the basis of $4 25@$4 50 for Sugar, (36 to 38 inch hhds.)....FOR MATANZAS—An American schooner, 481 tons, hence, with Shooks at 22c. and Empty Hogsheads at 80c....FOR THE NORTH SIDE OF CUBA—An American schooner, 545 tons, with Cooperage Stock from Alexandria, and back, with Sugar, to a port north of Hatteras, on private terms....FOR ST. JOHN, P. R.—An American schooner, 173 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, at $900....FOR PORT AU PRINCE—A Haytian brig, 145 tons, hence, with general cargo at current rates....FOR HAYTI—An American schooner, 182 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, at $1,400, and foreign port charges....FOR GONAIVES—An American schooner, 124 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, at $1,300, and foreign port charges....FOR ST. JOHN, N. B.—A British schooner, 114 tons, hence, with general cargo at current rates....FOR PORTLAND, OREGON—A ship, 985 tons, hence, with Railroad Iron at $10....FOR NEW-ORLEANS—Two schooners, with Ice, from Boston, at $1 25 ℔ ton....FOR CEDAR KEYS—A schooner, 239 tons, with Ice and Hay, from Portland, at $7 50....FOR KEY WEST AND PENSACOLA—A schooner, 242 tons, hence, with general cargo at current rates....FOR PENSACOLA—A schooner, 485 tons, with Grain, from Boston, at $1 85....FOR JACKSONVILLE—A schooner, 117 tons, hence, with general cargo at current rates....FOR SAVANNAH—Two schooners, with fertilizers, from Boston, and a schooner, with Guano, from Charlestown, at $1 50....FOR CHARLESTON—A schooner, with Fish Scrap, from a port on Long Island, at $3; a schooner, with Fertilizers, from Boston, at $1 50; another, with Hay, from Baltimore, at $6 and back with Phosphate Rock, to Boston, at $3 50....FOR BATH—A schooner, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $2 40....FOR BOSTON—Three schooners, hence, with Coal, reported at $1 40@$1 50; and eight schooners, with do., from Baltimore, at $2 25@$2 35....The American ship Susana Blaisdell, 613 tons, built at Searsport, Me., January, 1861, and last repaired in April, 1874, has been sold here on private terms.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 12, 1880.

Trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon opened fair; toward the close of business values became weak, without, however, any actual reduction having been quoted. At Sixtieth-Street Yards prices were 8c.@11c. ℔ lb., weights 5¾ to 11¼ cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices ranged from 7c.@11c. ℔ lb., weights 5 to 11½ cwt. From 55 to 58 lb. has been allowed net; general allowance, 56 lb. net. Quality as above reported coarse to choice, with a fair proportion of fair quality Steers in the herds on sale. Milch Cows, $30@$60 ℔ head, Calves included. Springers held from $30@$35 ℔ head; grass-fed Calves, 2½c.@3½c. ℔ lb.; meal-fed Calves, 3c.@4¼c. ℔ lb.; Veals, 5c.@8½c. ℔ lb. Sheep and Lambs sold on the same basis of trade as on Friday last until the close of the market, when the feeling was off. Sheep sold at 4¾c.@6⅛c. ℔ lb.; Lambs, $6 50@$7 70 ℔ cwt., mixed flocks, 5½c.@6c. ℔ lb.; Ewes, 5c. ℔ lb.; Bucks, 4c. ℔ lb. Quality as above reported coarse to choice. Live Hogs sold at 4¾c. ℔ lb. City dressed opened in moderate demand at 6½c.@6⅝c. ℔ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 164 Missouri Steers, 9¼c.@9⅝c. ℔ lb., weights 7½ to 7¾ cwt.; 483 Illinois Steers: 33 head, 9¼c. ℔ lb., 152 head, 9¾c. ℔ lb., 131 head, 10c. ℔ lb., 62 head, 10½c. ℔ lb., 45 head, 11c. ℔ lb., weights 7¼, 8¼, to 9½ cwt. E. C. Coon sold for self 50 Illinois Steers: 34 head, 9¼c. ℔ lb., with $16 on 16 head, 16 head, 9¾c. ℔ lb., with $8 off the lot, weights 6¼ to 7 cwt. H. F. Burchard sold on commission 49 Ohio Steers: 15 head, 8⅞c. ℔ lb., with $1 on ℔ head, 34 head 9c.@9½c. ℔ lb., weights 5¾ to 7⅞ cwt. Gillis & Brown sold for selves 72 Illinois Steers, 9c.@10¼c. ℔ lb., weights 7 to 10½ cwt. Vogel & Regenstein sold for Meyer & Regenstein 200 Illinois Steers: 113 head, 10¼c. ℔ lb., 130 head, 10¼c.@10½c. ℔ lb., 17 head, 11c. ℔ lb., weights 7 to 8¾ cwt. F. Joseph sold for self 202 Illinois Steers: 52 head, 9¼c.@9½c. ℔ lb., 89 head, 9¾c. ℔ lb., 37 head, 10c.@10¼c. ℔ lb., 24 head, 11c. ℔ lb., weights 6¾ to 7½ cwt., with $31 off the herd and $126 on the herd; 1 Ox, 9c. ℔ lb., weight 11¼ cwt. D. Waixel sold for L. Waixel 250 Illinois Steers: 44 head, 8¾c. ℔ lb., 122 head, 9c.@9½c. ℔ lb., with $128 on the lot, 86 head, 9¾c. ℔ lb., with $31 on 31 head, weights 5¾ to 7½ cwt. C. Kahn sold for Baker & Kahn 3 Bulls, 1,320 to 1,335 lb., 3⅞c.@4¼c. ℔ lb.; 12 Tennessee Oxen, 8c. ℔ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 2 Missouri Oxen, 9c. ℔ lb., weight 9¾ cwt., strong; 152 Missouri Steers: 63 head, 9⅛c.@8⅞c. ℔ lb., 10 head, 9⅝c. ℔ lb., with 50c. off head, 78 head, 10¼c. ℔ lb., weights 5⅞ to 7½ cwt.; for L. Brown 4 Bulls, 1,540 to 1,750 lb., 3⅞c.@4⅛c. ℔ lb.; 24 Missouri Steers, 9¼c.@10¼c. ℔ lb., weights 7¾ cwt., scant, to 9 cwt.; for A. Furst 19 Bulls, 1,283 to 1,520 lb., 3⅞c. ℔ lb.; 15 still-fed Ohio Bulls, 1,298 lb., 4¼c. ℔ lb.; 44 Missouri Steers: 28 head, 9¾c. ℔ lb., 16 head, 10c. ℔ lb., with $1 off ℔ head, weight 7 cwt. Davis & Hallenbeck sold 32 Bulls, 767 to 2,080 lb., 3c.@4¼c. ℔ lb.; 14 Dry Cows, 986 lb., 3c. ℔ lb.; 25 Dry Cows at $25 ℔ head; 115 Calves, 287 to 315 lb., 2½c.@3c. ℔ lb.; 19 Veals, 132 to 230 lb., 7c.@8⅝c. ℔ lb.; 192 Colorado Sheep, 80 lb., 4¼c. ℔ lb.; 34 Kentucky Sheep, 89 lb., $5 86 ℔ cwt.; 199 Kentucky Sheep, 123 to 127 lb., 5⅞c.@6⅛c. ℔ lb.; 400 Michigan Sheep: 268 head, 81 to 95 lb., 5⅞c.@5½c. ℔ lb., 137 head, 104 lb., $6 18¾ ℔ cwt.; 26 Canada Sheep, 126 lb., 5⅞c. ℔ lb.; 379 State Sheep, 77 head, 87 lb., 5⅛c. ℔ lb., 302 head, 91 to 97 lb., 6c.@6⅛c. ℔ lb.; 63 Canada Sheep and Lambs, 71 lb., 6c. ℔ lb.; 164 Kentucky Sheep and Lambs, 76 lb., 6c. ℔ lb.; 136 State Lambs, 68 to 75 lb., 7c.@7½c. ℔ lb.; 182 Michigan Lambs, 76 lb., 7⅛c. ℔ lb.; 246 Canada Lambs, 88 to 89 lb., 7½c.@7⅝c. ℔ lb. J. H. Hume sold 150 Pennsylvania Sheep, 112 lb., 6½c. ℔ lb.; 312 Ohio Sheep, 126 to 128 lb., 6⅜c. ℔ lb.; 384 Michigan Sheep, 99 to 100 lb., $6 06¼@$6 10 ℔ cwt.; 201 State Sheep, 80 lb., 5½c. ℔ lb.; 389 State Sheep, with a few Lambs, 87 to 92 lb., $5 80@$6 85 ℔ cwt.; 123 Ohio Lambs, 81 lb., $7 70 ℔ cwt. Dillenbeck & Dewey sold 2 Calves, 462 lb., 4½c. ℔ lb.; 4 Veals, 140 to 180 lb., 7c.@8c. ℔ lb.; 932 Western Sheep: 756 head, 84 to 96 lb., 5⅝c.@5⅞c. ℔ lb., 176 head, 103 lb., 6c.@6½c. ℔ lb.; 164 Michigan Sheep, 120 lb., 6½c. ℔ lb.; 46 State Ewes, 121 lb., 5c. ℔ lb.; 208 State Sheep: 194 head, 80 lb., 5⅞c. ℔ lb., 14 head, 115 lb., 5⅞c. ℔ lb.; 163 Kentucky Sheep, 97 lb., 5½c. ℔ lb.; 3 Bucks, 190 lb., 4c. ℔ lb.; 2 State Lambs, 88 lb., 7c. ℔ lb.; 195 Michigan Lambs, 73 to 80 lb., 7½c.@7¼c. ℔ lb.

At Fortieth-Street Hog Yards—A. Reed sold 135 Texan Hogs, 178 lb., 4¼c. ℔ lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Coney & McPherson sold for Martin, Fuller & Co. 60 Illinois Steers, 10c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for J. M. Green 16 Kentucky Steers, 8¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for A. Sondheimer 39 Ohio Steers, 8⅝c.@9c. ℔ lb., weights 5¾ to 6¼ cwt., including 3 head, 1,280 lb., 3½c. ℔ lb.; for G. F. Smith 9 Ohio Steers, 9c.@10c. ℔ lb., weights 6¼ to 8 cwt.; 4 Oxen, 10½c. ℔ lb., weight 11½ cwt.; for G. F. Platt 34 State Steers, 9c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., scant; for J. White 16 Illinois Steers, 9½c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for D. Wunder & Co. 20 dry Cows, 9c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 30 Ohio Steers: 15 head, 9c. ℔ lb., with $1 off ℔ head, 15 head, 9¾c.@10c. ℔ lb., weights 6¾ to 7¾ cwt.; for J. McArdle 85 Ohio Steers: 17 head, 9¾c. ℔ lb., 60 head, 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb., with $5 off on 8 head, 8 head, 11c. ℔ lb., with $1 off ℔ head, weights 7 to 8½ cwt. D. G. Culver sold for Myer & Housman 11 Bulls, 1,240 to 1,280 lb., 3c.@3½c. ℔ lb.; 2 Dry Cows, 7¾c. ℔ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 7 Oxen, 9¼c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 148 Virginia Steers: 21 head, 8c. ℔ lb., with $1 on ℔ head on 21 head, 1 Steer, 8¾c. ℔ lb., 64 head, 8⅝c. ℔ lb., 55 head, 9c. ℔ lb., 2 head, 9½c. ℔ lb., with $1 on ℔ head, weights 5, 6¾, to 7 cwt.; 48 Ohio Steers, 9½c. ℔ lb., weights 6¼ to 6¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for S. W. Allerton 115 Illinois Steers, 9½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb., with $1 off ℔ head on 61 head, weights 6½ to 7 cwt.; for H. Klopfer 1 Bull, 1,700 lb., 4c. ℔ lb.; 222 Missouri Steers: 123 head, 9½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb., with 50c. off ℔ head on 71 head, 99 head, 10c. ℔ lb., with $1 off ℔ head on 67 head, weights 6¼ to 7 cwt. S. O'Donnell sold for S. W. Allerton 32 Missouri Steers: 20 head, 9c. ℔ lb., with $20 on the lot, 12 head, 9½c. ℔ lb., weights 6¼ to 7 cwt.; W. Siegel sold for self and Morris 270 Illinois Steers, 9½c.@10¼c. ℔ lb., weights 6¼ to 7½ cwt., with 50c. off ℔ head on 62 head. Newton & Holmes sold 20 Dry Cows and heifers, 7⅜c. ℔ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 184 Ohio Steers, 46 head, 9c.@9½c. ℔ lb., 22 head, 10c. ℔ lb., 113 head, 10½c. ℔ lb., 3 head, 10½c. ℔ lb., with 50c. on ℔ head on 9 head, and $92 off the herd, weights 6¾, 7¾, to 8 cwt.; 257 Ohio Sheep, 95½ to 103 lb., 5¾c.@6c. ℔ lb.; 78 Ohio Lambs, 86 lb., 6¾c. ℔ lb. J. F. Sadler sold on commission 7 Bulls, 1,540 to 1,660 lb., 4c.@4½c. ℔ lb.; 1 Cow, 1,150 lb., 3c. ℔ lb.; 12 Cows, 7c. ℔ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 55 Illinois Steers, 8½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb., weights 5¾ to 7¼ cwt.; 121 Missouri Steers: 97 head, 9¼c.@9½c. ℔ lb., 24 head, 10c. ℔ lb., weights 5¾ to 7 cwt.; 12 Indiana Steers; 17 head, 9¼c. ℔ lb., 3 head, 10c. ℔ lb., weights 6¾ to 8¾ cwt.; 33 Still-fed Ohio Steers, 8¾c.@9½c. ℔ lb., weights 5¾ to 6¼ cwt.; 16 Oxen, 9c. ℔ lb., with 50c. on ℔ head, weight 8 cwt.; 32 Ohio Steers, 10½c. ℔ lb., with 50c. on ℔ head, weight 7¾ cwt.; 480 Kentucky Sheep, 106 to 122 lb., $6 15@$6 25 ℔ cwt. On Saturday afternoon 88 Pennsylvania Sheep, 112 lb., $5 85 ℔ cwt.; 147 Kentucky Sheep, 116 lb., 6c. ℔ lb.; 470 Ohio Sheep, 112 to 119 lb., $6 12½@$6 20 ℔ cwt.; 166 Virginia Sheep, 117 lb., $5 80 ℔ cwt.; 113 Virginia Sheep and Lambs, 76 lb., $6 15 ℔ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 57 Calves, 139 to 396 lb., 2¾c.@2⅞c. ℔ lb.; 6 Veals, 104 to 130 lb., 5c.@6c. ℔ lb.; 333 Kentucky Steers, 86½ to 89 lb., 5c.@5¾c. ℔ lb.; 76 Ohio Sheep, 109 lb., 6c. ℔ lb.; 301 State Sheep and Lambs, 72 to 73½ lb., 5⅞c.@6c. ℔ lb.; 96 State Lambs, 72¾ to 83 lb., 6¾c.@7½c. ℔ lb. Kase & Pidcock sold 606 Kentucky Sheep: 310 head, 99 to 100 lb., $5 60@$5 65 ℔ cwt., 296 head, 107 lb., 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 175 Illinois Sheep, 102 lb., 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 204 State Sheep, 85½ lb., $5 80 ℔ cwt.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for week ending Jan. 10, 1880: 4,467 head of horned Cattle, 185 Cows, 814 Veals and Calves, 18,219 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,241 head of horned Cattle, 31 Cows, 157 Veals and Calves, 6,967 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for week ending Jan. 10, 1880: 13,197 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,797 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for week ending Jan. 10, 1880: 5,461 head of horned Cattle, 3,491 Sheep and Lambs, 23,858 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,183 head of horned Cattle, 63 Veals and Calves, 2,183 Sheep and Lambs, 6,718 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 3,196 head; total for the week thus far, 6,833 head; for the same time last week, 4,345 head; consigned through, 220 cars; market strong and higher; supply light; offerings mainly of poor to medium quality; sales of good shippers at $4 85@$5 25; fair to medium, $4@$4 65; light butchers', $3 45@$3 95; Cows and Heifers, $3@$3 50; fat Oxen, $3 50@$4; fat Bulls, $3@$3 50; stockers and feeders in light demand, sales at $3@$3 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,300 head; total for the week thus far 5,300 head; for the same time last week, 10,200 head; consigned through, 3 cars; market steady with a good demand; offerings compare favorably with last week; quotable fair to good Western, $4 87½@$5 50; choice to fancy $5 75@$5 90; fair to choice Western Lambs, $5 50@$5 50; fair to fancy Canada Sheep, $4 50@$5 75; common to extra Canada Lambs, $6@$6 85. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 7,820 head; total for the week thus far, 11,845 head; for the same time last week, 10,925 head; consigned through, 45 cars; market firmer but not quotably higher; sales of good to choice at $4 70@$4 80; fair light mixed, $4 55@$4 65; good to extra, heavy and medium, $4 70@$5; heavy ends, $4 25@$4 65; Pigs, $4 30@$4 40; coarse, rough and common, $3 25@$4 10.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 12.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; shipments, 1,100 head; market has more life, and prices generally 5c.@10c. higher; mixed packing, $4 50@$4 70; choice heavy, $4 75@$4 85; Philadelphias, $4 90@$4 95; lights, $4 50@$4 70; Skins, a very low grade, sold at $3 50@$4; good clearance was made, but the market closed weak. Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 1,600 head; prime shipping and exports excited and strong at $4 90@$5 50; fair to good slow at $3 60@$4 20; butchers' steady at $2@$3 60; mixed Calves, $4@$5 50; stockers strong at $2 60@$3 80. Sheep—Receipts, 900 head; shipments, 200 head; market fairly active and strong at $3 90@$5 25.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Jan. 12.—Cattle—Receipts since and including Friday last, 1,003 head of through and 817 head of yard stock; total for the week ending to-day, 1,734 head of through and 1,762 head of local; the supply for sale here is much lighter than a week ago, the New-York market being good; best grades were bought up at an advance of 40c.@50c. over last Monday, and all were sold out; common and lighter grades were about the same as last week. Best, $5@$5 35; fair to good, $4@$4 85; common, $3 25@$3 65; sales to-day, 650 head. Hogs—Receipts, 16,500 head; total for week, 26,385 head. Yorkers, $4 50@$4 65; Philadelphias, $4 90@$5 10. Sheep—Receipts, 5,500 head; total for week, 11,000 head; selling firm, and from 15c.@20c. higher than last week.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 12.—Hogs in good demand; light shipping, $4 15@$4 25; packing, $4 35@$4 50; butchers', choice to fancy, $4 50@$4 65; receipts, 5,300 head; shipments, 700 head. Cattle higher and active, but in moderate supply; choice to fancy heavy fat Steers, $5 10@$5 25; good to prime, $4 60@$5; light Steers, including butcher grades, $4 15@$4 50; Cows and Heifers, $2 50@$3 62½; feeders, $3 50@$3 90; corn-fed Texans, $3@$4; receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 100 head. Sheep scarce and wanted; light Muttons, $3 25@$4 25; heavy, including extra, $4 25@$5 25; receipts, 200 head; shipments, 300 head.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 12.—Beef Cattle—Trade very slow; prices fully ¼c. higher, quality considered; very best, 5c.@5⅛c.; first quality, 4c.@5c.; medium, 3c.@4c.; ordinary, 2c.@2⅞c.; most sales from 3¾c.@5c.; receipts, 1,568 head; sales, 1,394 head. Swine—Market only fair; receipts, 6,238 head; quotations, 5⅝c.@7c. The receipts of Sheep and Lambs were 2,116 head; quotations of Sheep, 4¼c.@5¼c.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 12.—Cattle—Market fairly active; receipts, 2,000 head; prime, 6c.; good, 5c., held to 5¼c.; medium, 4⅞c.@5c.; common, 3⅞c.@4c. Sheep—Market active; receipts, 2,500 head; prime, 6⅛c.; good, 5¾c.@6c.; medium, 5¼c.@5½c.; common, 4¼c.@5c. Hogs—Market dull; receipts, 4,500 head; prime, 7½c.@7⅝c.; good, 7c.; medium, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; common, 6c.@6½c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅜c.; net receipts, 5,501 bales; gross, 6,179 bales; exports to Great Britain, 18,430 bales; coastwise, 1,208 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 30,5612 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 12.—Cotton easy; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅜c.; net receipts, 3,976 bales; gross, 3,985 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,000 bales; sales, 800 bales; last evening, 100 bales; stock, 74,770 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 12.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.@12⅛c.; net receipts, 1,745 bales; exports, to the Continent, 5,069 bales; coastwise, 1,094 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 59,503 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 12.—Cotton lower to sell; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅜c.; net receipts, 2,751 bales; exports coastwise, 3,761 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 63,149 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 12.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 1,999 bales; exports, coastwise, 267 bales; sales, 738 bales; stock, 77,912 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 12.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12⅛c.; receipts, 4,484 bales; shipments, 3,342 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 114,917 bales.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 12—12:30 P. M.—United States 4 ℔ cent. bonds, 107; new 5s, 106¾. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 67¼; Erie, 44⅞; Pennsylvania Central, 52½; Reading, 36⅞.

2:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 ℔ cent. Rentes 81f. 72½c. for the account.

3:30 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 67¾; Erie, 44¾; do. second Consols, 91¼; Reading, 36¼. Consols, 97 15-16 for both money and the account.

LONDON, Jan. 12—4:30 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 66; do. second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 35¼; Erie, 44⅞; do. second Consols, 91; Pennsylvania Central, 52¾; Consols, 97 13-16 for money, and 97⅞ for the account.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Exchange on London, 25f. 20½c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12—1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 7⅛d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 7 1-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 7 5-32d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 3,100 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 7 3-32d. Provisions—Lard, 41s. ℔ cwt. for American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 7⅛d. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 6¼d. ℔ gallon; Spirits of Turpentine, 31s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 12—4:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 6d.@6¼d. ℔ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 34s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 12—Petroleum, 19¼f. for fine Pale American. Wilcox's Lard closed at 104f. ℔ 100 kilos.

BREMEN, Jan. 12.—Petroleum, 7 marks 50 pfennigs.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Walton vs. Daly.—Defendant staid for non-payment of costs.

Foss vs. Foss.—Where is the evidence of no other proceeding?

In the Matter of Frey.—Writ dismissed. Memorandum.

Hall vs. Meade.—Plaintiff cannot name guardian ad litem.

Daniels vs. Huerstel.—Judgment for plaintiff. See memorandum.

Dennot vs. Fiele.—Objections sustained.

Barts vs. Hart.—Justice Lawrence decided this motion and the case on the merits is before him on the special calendar, and the motion is sent to him to hear when the cause is reached.

Bliss vs. Rice.—Motion must be heard on merits.

Green vs. Green.—This order to stand on the insertion of the additional affidavit read.

Fay vs. Lynch.—Motion granted, on payment of $10 costs.

Orders Signed.—Gerhart vs. Gannon; McKay vs. Jarvis; Condrey vs. Lenz.

Motions Granted, See Memorandum.—King vs. Thatcher; Jennison vs. The Citizens' Savings Bank; in the matter of Heckmann; in the matter of the New-York Protestant Episcopal Church; in the matter of Kendall; in the matter of Beers.

Murray vs. Stryker.—Motion denied. See memorandum.

See Memorandum.—Emmons vs. Lenon; Hall vs. Meade; Same vs. Same.

Chamberlain vs. Bessecho.—Motion denied.

Granted.—Voelpel vs. Voelpel; Hand vs. Arnold; Grinnell vs. Baker; Same vs. Same; in the matter of Yates; in the matter of Wood; Madison vs. Madison; in the matter of Martin; Grinnell vs. Baker; Oringe vs. Oringe; Hand vs. Arnold; in the matter of Poyser; Stevens vs. Thiele; Baker vs. Coe; Duryea vs. Colter; Baker vs. Whitehead.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Barrett.

Simmons vs. Clifford.—Opinion.

The People, &c., vs. The Philadelphia and New-York Steam Navigation Company.—After careful consideration, I have been compelled to reject all the proposed issues on both sides. Neither party, it seems to me, has realized what is legally involved in the case and properly to be submitted to the jury. I have had, therefore, to assume the labor of drafting these difficult and complicated issues myself, and I believe they are now in proper shape. I have also made explanatory notes on the margin of the questions. The questions can be engrossed and submitted in the form of an order for my fiat.

Buckman vs. Buckman.—Findings settled and signed.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Potter vs. Beebe et al.—Case settled.

By Judge Lawrence.

Anderson vs. Spears.—Granted.

Barenbrook et al. vs. Beattie.—Granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Barrett.

Foley vs. The Mayor, &c.—Case and amendments settled.

Clarke vs. Roberts.—Case and amendments settled.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Donohue.

Daniels vs. Huerstel.—Judgment for the plaintiff. See memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Keck et al. vs. Werder.—Order settled.

Baldwin vs. Reardon et al.—Motion denied, without costs.

Hall vs. Bennett, &c.—Motion denied.

Whiteman et al. vs. Horton.—Upon the evidence the preponderance is that defendant was present at the hour named in the order, and waited a sufficient time. Motion denied, without costs.

Kerr vs. Terwilliger et al.—I think the trial fee should be taxed.

Townsend vs. Townsend.—Judgment for the plaintiff.

Hollowell vs. The Health Department.—Order restoring cause to calendar for third Monday of January.

Sandrin vs. Braender et al.—Ordered on special calendar for Friday, Jan. 16.

Bindrim vs. Lockman et al.—Order to amend summons granted.

Dominus vs. Bernard.—Order discontinuing action.

Masterson vs. Pfluff et al.—Order granting plaintiff leave to serve amended complaint on defendant Phyfe, &c.

Orders of Discontinuance.—Johnston vs. The British and North America Royal Mail Steam-packet Company; Velleman vs. Phillips et al.; Phelps vs. Velleman.

Hasse vs. The Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Railroad Company.—Ordered on day calendar for January term.

Orders of Substitution.—Brady vs. Nicoll; Brady vs. Winans; Sache vs. White.

Wildhaus et al. vs. Schaub et al.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Sache vs. White.—Order vacating order of arrest, &c.

Purcell vs. The Mayor, &c.—Undertaking approved.

Orders of Substitution.—Davidge vs. Ashfield; Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Beach.

Schmitt vs. The Dry Dock Savings Bank.—Case and amendments settled.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

See Opinions on File.—In the matter, &c., of Masterton vs. Hill & Co.; in the matter of the petition of Kisley.

Truax, &c., vs. Ryan.—Order of interpleader granted. See memorandum on file.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Hawes.

Motions Denied.—Houford vs. Paulson; Prentiss vs. Levy; Fitzpatrick vs. Van Schaick.

Meyer vs. Clark.—Motion to discharge prisoner is granted. See papers.

Kell vs. Robinson.—Default opened on payment of plaintiff's costs and disbursements to date and on stipulation not to sue for the present arrest under the execution. Proposed answer attached to motion papers to stand as defendant's answer, service of same to be made on or before the 12th inst., issue to be of that date.

Reddin vs. Cochrane.—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Motions Granted.—Shepard vs. Wintringham; Holderber vs. May; Sherman vs. Cambriani; Tausig vs. Serre.

Urban vs. Minster.—Arrest vacated.

Solis vs. Reed.—Motions to advance cause and for commission granted.

The National Associated Press (limited) vs. Kohn.—Order resettled and filed.

Orders Entered and Filed.—Tucker vs. Hyllested; Van Kirk vs. Hyllested; O'Callaghan vs. Pemarest; Gamble vs. Reed; Beard vs. Hess; Gilbert vs. Hess; Jones vs. Jones; Moran vs. Risley; Martin vs. Leonard; Campbell vs. The Campbell Printing-Press Manufacturing Company; Pritchard vs. Elliott; Coller vs. Coller; Mass vs. Geiger.

The International Record Company vs. Sulzbacher.—In this matter I wish to see counsel at Chambers Jan. 13 at 10:30 A. M.

By Judge Sheridan.

Wheeler vs. Hudnut.—Opinion directing readjustment of costs.

Connor, &c., vs. Smith.—Case settled and filed.

By Judge Sinnott.

Langman vs. Ebling.—Case settled and filed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 41, 51, 56, 75, 92, 103, 110, 111, 113, 121, 128, 136, 140, 148, 160, 163, 172, 177, 236, 270, 277, 280, 283, 209, 341, 319, 339, 342, 345.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., and Brady and Barrett, JJ.

Nos. 165, 175, 181, 193, 196, 198, 200, 202, 203, 204, 208, 210, 211, 213, 214, 216, 217, 227, 229, 230.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Law and Fact—Nos. 124, 353, 306, 348, 370, 266, 307, 305, 334, 358, 53, 366, 368, 70, 321, 364, 202, 309, 84, 277, 327, 328, 79, 211, 423, 148, 340, 295, 371, 76, 75, 354, 357, 291, 287, 284, 117, 228, 346, 195, 203.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Beach, J.

Nos. 1785, 1736, 1663, 1803, 1870, 1447, 1240½, 1301, 1578, 1442, 1752, 1031, 1438, 1230, 1524, 1072, 938, 928, 1300, 1557, 1770, 1792, 1793½, 1788, 1790.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. 1325, 393, 381, 730, 1170, 392, 2181, 1735, 703, 1399, 1466, 1754, 885, 860, 773, 1354, 1331, 11½, 1283, 748, 1909, 1836, 1755, 1463, 959.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Adjourned until Monday next.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, C. J., and Van Vorst and Speir, JJ.

Case on—No. 21. Smith vs. The Exchange Fire Insurance Company. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. 1, 38, 53, 26, 43.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos. 527, 564, 487, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 968, 322, 648, 828, 630, 72, 651, 869, 181, 611, Learned vs. Tillotson, 515.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., and Van Brunt, J.

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COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

No. 10.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned until Jan. 19.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

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COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until January 19.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Jan. 26.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, C. J.

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Held by Sinnott, J.

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MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos. 4012, 3585, 3686, 366, 3923, 316, 458, 531, 533, 373, 377, 490.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Thomas Price, grand larceny.
Thomas Thompson, grand larceny.
George Johnson, robbery.
Frank Gardner, robbery.
James Shanahan, robbery.
John Kelly, Robert Patrick, Williams, and Solomon Wolf, robbery.
Patrick O'Brien, felonious assault and battery.
Vita Garigan, felonious assault and battery.
John Harrington, mayhem.
Christopher Sheridan, rape.
William Sloan, burglary.
William Hays, C. Toomey, George Migrey, et al., burglary.
Henry Smith, burglary.
William Wells, burglary.
John James, burglary.
John Quincy, burglary.
John Morgan, burglary.
Edward Stephenson and Philip Rudolph, burglary.
Elizabeth Brown and Rosanna Dunn, burglary.
Thomas White, burglary.
Charles Mullen, grand larceny.
Joseph Daily, grand larceny.
John O'Neil, grand larceny.
George Thompson, grand larceny.
John Fisher and Frank English, grand larceny.
Jacob Solomon, larceny from the person.
John Griffin, larceny from the person.
John H. Gwinn, excise.
James McQuade, burglary.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Cowing, J.

John Nugent, burglary, (continued.)

The committee appointed to study plans for the erection of a national monument to Victor Emmanuel has decided, after a long discussion, to open a contest to artists of all nations, allowing them the utmost freedom in regard to the form of the memorial itself and its most appropriate site. Three prizes, of the value respectively of 50,000 francs, 30,000 francs, and 20,000 francs, are offered for the best designs. The models are to be in plaster of earth. At the next meeting the terms of the competition will be settled and the jury selected.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 13, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—London Assurance.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—French Plays.
DALY'S THEATRE—An Arabian Night.
PARK THEATRE—Fairfax.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Tourists.
BIJOU'S GARDEN—The Gallery Slave.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Muldoon's Picnic.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Evangeline.
BROADWAY—First Love Guards as Brighton.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus.
CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT—Lecture.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum	1 00

Entered at the Post-office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,253 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—Bureau of *The Parisian*, No. 2 Rue Scribe.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry R. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Sievers's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 5 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, rising barometer, colder north-east to north-west winds, rain or snow, followed by clearing weather.

It appears that the Railroad bill, of which an extended synopsis was given in these columns yesterday, merely embodies the opinions of Mr. SIMON STERNE as to what such a bill ought to be, and cannot be regarded as in any sense the work of the Hepburn Committee. There is, doubtless, a good deal in the proposed act which coincides with the conclusions reached by the committee, and it may furnish material for the bill which they will present to the Legislature as the practical embodiment of their labors. It is extremely doubtful, however, whether the committee will agree with Mr. STERNE about the amplitude of the powers which he proposes to confer on the State Commissioners of Railroads, and it is to be hoped that they will be able to draft a bill less cumbrous and verbose than that published yesterday. While Mr. STERNE deserves all credit for the zeal and ability which he has brought to the work of railroad reform, his friends would have shown a more discreet regard for his reputation had they accompanied the copies of his bill with the frank intimation that it was one for which he was solely responsible, and which the committee had neither accepted nor rejected.

Assistant Postmaster-General BRADY admitted before the committee of investigation yesterday that the placing of service on 1,300 of the 2,000 new "star routes" authorized by Congress only needed an expenditure of $434,000, while the extension of contracts on old routes accounted for $1,700,000 of the deficiency which Congress is asked to make good. Mr. BRADY did not appear to think that the Post Office Department was amenable to the law which prohibits any officer of the Government from incurring obligations not provided for by the appropriations of the fiscal year. He failed to explain whether the department considered the appropriations for the current year adequate to the fulfillment of the contracts for the establishment of new routes or whether the additional contracts for extended service on old routes were made under an appropriation adequate to their fulfillment. So far, Mr. BRADY's testimony only deepens the impression left by the exposures of the management of the star service, that extremely loose methods of administration have been allowed to prevail in the Post Office Department.

A vote was taken in the House yesterday which indicates that in regard to one branch of industry at least that body entertains somewhat radical views in regard to the tariff. A motion was made to suspend the rules and pass a bill for the free importation of salt in every form. Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, with an eye to certain purely local interests, promptly moved to adjourn, which was refused, when a vote was taken on the original motion, and resulted in a tie, 115 to 115. As this was a pretty strong vote, it is quite possible that should this measure come up on its merits, it might pass, and a more moderate and gradual one would be still more likely to do so. Considering the extent to which salt enters into the preparation of important articles, and that the home-made salt has been competing successfully with foreign salt in cases where it is free from duty, some change in the tariff is obviously demanded.

The preliminary taxable valuations of New-York real estate for 1880, just completed by the Assessors, show an increase for every ward in the City, ranging from $43,600 in the Thirteenth to $9,348,520 in the Nineteenth Ward. The aggregate increase is $28,183,417, or about 3 per cent. on the valuations of last year. That is to say, New-York can raise next year, on the basis of these valuations, about a million of dollars more than this year, without any addition to its rate of taxation. As the Legislature can very easily enable the people of New-York to save at least a million of dollars on the salaries now fixed by law, and as another million can with equal ease be saved by enforced economy in the appropriations under the control of the Board of Apportionment, there is no good reason why New-York taxation should not in 1881 be 10 per cent. lower than the rate fixed for this year. The taxable resources of the City are certain to increase in proportion to the lightening of the heavy burdens which now check their development.

The Board of Education will elect a President to-morrow, and the name of Mr. RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE has been mentioned in connection with the position. Mr. BEARDSLEE is, with one exception, the member of the board who has seen most service, and his well-tried ability no less than his high personal character mark him out as one eminently fitted for the Presidency. No member of the board has given more time or more conscientious and painstaking attention to the discharge of his duties than Mr. BEARDSLEE. His untiring labors in connection with the evening schools are known and appreciated by all who have taken any interest in the cause of popular education in this City. He represents sound and conservative influences in the management of our public school system, and public confidence in the maintenance of that system independent of either partisan or sectarian interference would be greatly enhanced by the choice of Mr. BEARDSLEE for President of the Board of Education.

A STEP BACKWARD.

By some happy combination of circumstances the term of office of Collectors of Internal Revenue under the United States Government was made indefinite. Most of the important minor offices in our civil service are held for four years, the theory of this provision being that it is better that each President should have the legal opportunity, should he desire to avail himself of it, to make a complete change in all departments. According to the modern and intensely partisan idea of government in the United States, it appears impossible that the people should desire a change in the President, the heads of departments, and the Congress, without also wishing an overturning in the officers who collect the revenue, perform the postal service, or otherwise attend to the strictly business affairs of the Administration. But in some manner, perhaps not very clearly understood at the time, the Collectors of Internal Revenue were, when the Revenue law was passed, made an exception to this rule. It is not conceivable that the party in power at that time deliberately preferred the advantage of a tenure which was, inferentially at least, one for good behavior, for there never was a sharper and more unscrupulous scramble for office as pure patronage than in connection with the newly-created Collectorships. The revenue districts being made to cover the same territory as the Congressional districts, the Representatives of the dominant party in Congress seized upon the appointments as their own private and exclusive property. Nor this alone. The nomination of a man to the House in a Democratic district was supposed to confer upon him some claim to dictate who should be appointed in that district. It would be going too far to say that the interests of the service were entirely disregarded in the selections made. Far from it. Many excellent men were introduced to the service. But the public interests were not the only ones studied, and in too many cases they were not the controlling ones. Owing, however, to the peculiarity of the tenure, it came about that a considerable proportion of the Collectors gradually became independent of the influences which contributed to their appointment, and gave a greater degree of attention to their official duties than to politics.

It is now proposed at Washington to change all this. Commissioner RAUM has already suggested that it would be a good plan to fix the tenure of Internal Revenue Collectors, and the matter was discussed in Cabinet meeting on Friday. The ostensible purpose of the change is to get rid of a certain number of Collectors who have grown old in the service and who are not now as active as they once were. But it is to be hoped that the Government will not make such a confession of imbecility as is involved in so extensive a revolution to accomplish so small an improvement. It would be no more unkind to the few superannuated Collectors who may be found here and there throughout the Union, to frankly remove them on the ground that they were no longer capable of doing duty than it would be to set a term to their office. And as the Government has not hesitated in numerous cases, some occurring under Mr. HAYES himself, to make changes solely for political reasons, there should not be lacking the courage and firmness to make others really demanded by the interests of the service. It is reported from the Treasury Department that there are at present forty Collectors who have been in continuous service for more than ten years, and some of them nearly eighteen years; and this fact seems to be regarded as a sound reason for effecting a sweeping change in the tenure. It is, in reality, an imperative reason for making none. A tenure which has secured such unusual and remarkable stability in a branch of the service where stability is peculiarly necessary and advantageous, must be acknowledged to have approved itself by experience. Other things being equal, the longer a man has been in the service, the more efficiently and economically he should be able to perform his duties. If this is not so, if, on the contrary, his long service seems to make improvement difficult, then there is something radically wrong in the system to which he belongs, and the remedy should be sought elsewhere than in shortening the term of office. If the system is defective, a new man will bring to it the added deficiencies of inexperience, and will soon fall into the errors of his predecessor. If the system is a good one, length of service must be accepted as an incontestable advantage for an officer.

The fact is, that the only considerable motive for any such change as is proposed is that of the politicians, who regard with jealousy any position that is not open to their assaults at least once in four years. From their stand-point their feeling is not unreasonable. If offices are the reward and stimulus of political exertion, they should be distributed in such a way as to compensate and encourage as many "workers" as possible. An officer who knows, or thinks that he knows, that he is secure in his position so long as he does his work honestly and well, very naturally neglects the interests of his party or of his political associates. It is not worth his while to bother with them. On the contrary, a man who holds an important position for a comparatively short time, must keep his future in mind, and will not lose sight of the political influences and combinations to which he owed his success, and on which he must depend for help when he shall again have to be "cared for." It is perfectly reasonable to argue that a man who has held office for ten years has "had enough," if his office is given him in consideration of party work or political influence. In this view, it is greedy in him, and bad for his party, to cling to the dish too long. He ought, after a fair pull at it, to be ready to have it passed to others, whose hope of getting it is an incentive to partisan activity, and whose possession of it would be only fair.

But the conclusion is very different from the stand-point of the tax-payers and the public generally. To them, whatever may be their party predilections, their most important interest is to get good officers, and then to keep them as long as they remain good. Capacity and character being once obtained, experience is a constantly increasing advantage in an officer. And it would be as absurd, so far as the efficiency of the service is concerned, to change officers every four years as it would be for a railroad, a bank, or a business firm to make a similar change. If there are men in the service who have been good officers, and are so no longer, let them be dismissed. The selfish monarchies, and even the one great Republic, of the Old World would, in such cases, pay their worn-out servants a modest pension; but that is not to be expected under our present system, and as it has never been even inferentially promised, its want is no injustice. But, in the name of common-sense, do not let us abandon the one instance of reasonably stable tenure that we can find in an administrative service for the sake of getting rid of a half score aged officers.

A STATE WITHOUT GOVERNMENT.

The political situation in Maine is wholly without precedent. At the present moment there is no Government in that State. The attention of those enemies of republicanism—who have uniformly declared that such a state of things must obtain, under certain circumstances, and that anarchy would surely result therefrom—is directed to this fact. Notwithstanding the interregnum, there is no disorder; business goes on as before, and the normal prosperity of the people is not affected by the suspension of Governmental powers. Undoubtedly, there are many peaceful and industrious citizens of Maine who are going on with their work, secure in the belief that the complication at the capital will come out all right somehow. Meantime, however, there is no Governor. There is no recognized Legislature. The Constitution of the State provides that when "the office of Governor shall become vacant by death, resignation, removal from office, or otherwise, the President of the Senate shall exercise the office of Governor until another Governor shall be duly qualified." Like many other parts of the Maine Constitution, this clause is faulty in its phraseology; but its meaning is unmistakable. The President of the Senate becomes Governor when the office is made vacant. GARCELON's term having expired by constitutional limitation, the President of the Senate, if there be such an officer, should be acting Governor. But there is no President of the Senate, because there is no regular Senate. There is a Fusionist body calling itself the Senate, but it is not a legal organization. Leaving out those members who hold their seats by fraudulent and illegal certificates, the Senate has no quorum. Therefore, its acts are destitute of any binding force on anybody. The Supreme Court has decided that the Executive proceedings under which several so-called Senators claim seats are null and void. Therefore, this is no Senate; and there can be no President of the Senate. The law provides that, in case there shall be no President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House shall act as Governor. There is no Speaker of the House. The law says, furthermore, that, in case of there being no Speaker of the House, the Secretary of State shall be acting Governor. The Secretary of State has not ventured to take the office.

The so-called Fusion Senate has assembled and has gone through the form of electing a President—Mr. LAMSON. This person, assuming the Senate to be a legal and complete body, represents himself as the acting Governor of the State of Maine, by virtue of his office. He must qualify and take the oath of office in a joint convention of the two branches of the Legislature. There is not a legal Senate, and there is no quorum of the House. He cannot qualify, and his official dictum is not worth the paper on which it would be written. Should his authority be resisted, in the least important particular, the case would come before the courts, and the courts have already indicated what their decision would be. There is no officer of the Legislature qualified to act as Governor, because there is no Legislature. In whom, then, does the executive power reside? It seems that all executive power is suspended until the Legislature shall be lawfully organized. When it was proposed, the other day, that Representatives from the towns and cities disfranchised by GARCELON and his Council should be admitted to seats under the decision of the Supreme Court, it was instantly objected that only the Governor and Council could grant certificates, and that, as there were no Governor and Council, no members could be legally qualified. This wire-drawn decision has returned to plague its inventors. There is no Governor and Council, and there is no Legislature. If persons who claim to be members of the Legislature cannot be certified, because there is no Governor, a person claiming to be acting Governor cannot qualify, because there is no Legislature.

Gen. CHAMBERLAIN's position is a perfectly impregnable one. As Major-General of the State Militia, he has been left in charge of the property of the State by the retiring Governor. Just before the expiration of his term, Gov. GARCELON issued an order, dated Jan. 5, 1880, authorizing and directing Gov. CHAMBERLAIN "to protect public property and institutions until my [his] successor is duly qualified." This was signed and sealed by ALONZO GARCELON, as Governor, and Gen. CHAMBERLAIN announces that he is acting under this authority, and will continue to act until a Governor is legally elected and duly qualified. Gen. CHAMBERLAIN has never assumed the title or the duties of acting Governor, although at least one New-York newspaper, possessing a happy faculty for blundering, has hailed him as such. It should be borne in mind that the powers which Gen. CHAMBERLAIN has thus far exercised were expressly conferred upon him by his original warrant as Major-General of the Militia. He is yet in full possession of his office. And if any additional strength were needed to give validity to his actions, it will be found in the Gubernatorial commission which directs him to take charge of the property and institutions of the State until a Governor is legally elected and duly qualified.

In the meantime, certain Republicans, claiming seats, as shown on the face of the election returns, but refused certificates by GARCELON, have organized a Senate. Sixteen Senators constitute a quorum. Nineteen Republican Senators-elect, three more than a quorum, constitute the new Senate. These, after electing officers, have passed an order referring their claims to the Supreme Court for decision. In other words, these Republican Senators, without Gubernatorial certification, take their seats, organize, and ask for recognition by the Supreme Court. The Republican Representatives-elect—ninety-one in all—have imitated the Senate in every particular. This adds to the difficulties of the situation, which must eventually be composed by the judicial authority of the State.

THE ECONOMICAL BRIDGE.

The voluminous details of the Tay bridge disaster brought by the English and Scotch papers throw comparatively little light on the causes of what was designated in Queen VICTORIA's dispatch of inquiry as "the appalling calamity." In the long columns of narrative and description, we find few essential facts that were not transmitted or suggested in the cable dispatches, and little information regarding the construction of the bridge which we did not have before. The story is indeed brief, though capable of indefinite expansion. There were eye-witnesses, people who dwelt near the "marvel of engineering skill" that bore the railway traffic from Edinburgh across the frith to the north-east of Scotland. They describe the terrors of the storm and their wonder whether the evening train would venture over that slender iron lattice-work that seemed to sway in the sky. They saw it approach, and watched its lights with eagerness as it crept along the structure at the rate of only three or four miles an hour till flashes of light and a falling shower of fire in the darkness closed the vision, and they were left to conjecture what it meant. The signal-man at the bridge station, making his way painfully in the gale from his little perch, handed the stoker the baton without which the train could not proceed, and with a companion watched the receding red lights in its rear till they suddenly disappeared as if quietly extinguished. These were the first omens that led to an excited and perilous search in the night, and the revelation that thirteen long spans of the bridge had gone down, leaving a yawning space of near half a mile, and no sign of the railway train with its precious freight of ninety lives was to be found.

Next day came, of course, the national excitement, the beginning of the search, and the flood of conjectures. A woman's body, stray articles of portable property, and a few fragments of wreck were washed ashore, and for a short time of slack water between the tides, divers could go down and grope and feel their way below the engulfing flood. What we know of their dismal search settles one or two points. They found the engine and the cars still between the high girders that rose on the sides of the roadway in the loftiest part of the bridge and several spans from the edge of the chasm. This proves that the bridge went down after the train had entered upon the ruined section, and gives to the prophets after the fact an important footing. There is ground for claiming that the bridge alone might have withstood the storm, and the fault was in permitting the train to venture over in such a gale. The open lattice-work of the girders presented comparatively little resistance to the furious gale, but the train presented a surface of many hundred square feet, and lent its weight to the blast as the roadway swayed beyond the perpendicular of the supporting columns. Under this stress, the structure broke down, though it might have been safe if the fatal baton of the signal-man had not been delivered on such a fearful night. But there are critics bold enough to maintain that a bridge intended for railway traffic should be strong enough to bear the trains and the roughest weather to which it is liable to be subjected at the same time.

It seems that the Board of Admiralty required the structure to be high enough not to interfere with water traffic up and down the frith, and it is now claimed that this traffic is not sufficient to justify the requirement. A secure bridge, on low and solid piers, with a double draw, would have permitted expeditious passage for all the navigation of the place without subjecting the railway to inconvenience, but this was not permitted, and then the problem was to clear the passing vessels without making the bridge impracticably expensive. It has been a matter of some boasting that it was done at a cost of £350,000. The achievement presented for the engineers and builders was not to make an absolutely safe bridge, but to make one two miles long and over a hundred feet high at a given cost. The thing was done, but it was by placing a narrow roadway for a single track on long legs of cast-iron columns planted in foundations of brick and cement, incased in iron, and separated by strides increasing from either shore up to 245 feet in length. Some of the expert critics point out that if the roadway had been wider it would have had greatly-increased power of lateral resistance, but then it would have been too costly. Others say that long cast-iron columns, subjected to the changes of the Scottish climate and exposed to fierce gales, would not be safe in any case. The examination of the scene of disaster shows that these supports were generally broken off near the foundations, which appear not to have been displaced or materially injured. It is tolerably plain that the long spans of the bridge bearing the high girders, when subjected to the weight of the train and the force of the gale, as it struck the bulk of frame-work and of cars together, swayed until the supporting columns snapped, the lattice-work writhed and twisted in the air, and the long half-mile stretch of the Tay bridge plunged into the seething waters a hundred feet below.

The ninety lives on that Edinburgh train were sacrificed to economy in railway construction and carelessness in Government supervision. The North British Railway Company did not build the bridge, but it was a link in their line, and its cost concerned them directly. The exigencies of traffic in that direction justified a certain outlay in spanning the broad estuary of the Tay, and they would not exceed it. The Government permitted the fragile structure, that has become of such tragic interest, to be completed and opened to traffic, and no restriction seems to have been laid down, either by public authority or the rules of the company, as to the passage of trains in all kinds of weather. The public, as is their wont, put faith in Government inspection and the assurance of eminent engineers, and risked their lives, that once more the lesson might be taught that there is no economy equal to that of security.

AN INFALLIBLE NEWSPAPER.

The Romans are to have a new newspaper. Neither the old established Roman papers—such as the *Osservatore Romano* and the Rome *Sentinel*—nor the later swarm of Italian newspapers that have come into existence during the last eight years, are quite satisfactory to the authorities of the Roman Church. It has, therefore, been decided that in order to meet a great popular want; to occupy a field hitherto unoccupied, and, in short, to do all those things which new newspapers are always designed to do, a newspaper to be called the *Aurora*, and to be edited by Pope LEO XIII., shall be established. Whether the Pope is one of the proprietors of the *Aurora*, or whether he has simply been engaged at a large salary to act as its editor, is not yet definitely known, but the general opinion is that although he may be a stockholder to some extent, the controlling interest is held by other men.

It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless true, that newspapers sometimes make mistakes. As a rule, every newspaper assumes to be infallible, but it can be demonstrated that an infallible newspaper never yet existed. The *Aurora* will, in this respect, be a complete novelty in the newspaper world. Having an infallible Pope as its editor, it must, of course, be itself infallible. With such an advantage over all its rivals, its immediate and brilliant success cannot be doubted.

Precisely how far the infallibility of the editor will extend to the *Aurora* is undoubtedly a question over which there will be almost as much discussion as there has been as to the extent of the Pope's personal and private infallibility. When he writes a "leader," in his editorial chair, the opinions therein expressed, and the assertions therein made, will, of course, be infallible. When, in like manner, he solemnly defines the editor of a rival sheet as a willful falsifier, or an unnecessary idiot, such definitions must be accepted by the faithful as admitting of no possible question. But will the other departments of the *Aurora* share this infallibility? When the dramatic critic condemns a play, or the reviewer praises a book, will their several opinions be infallibly correct, no matter how much they may differ from the opinions expressed by other writers? Will the reporter who writes a column description of a ball at the Quirinal be miraculously accurate in his account of the ladies' dresses, and can he feel sure that his connection with an infallible paper will insure him against confounding gussets with piping-cords, or committing the other errors to which the masculine mind is prone when grappling with the abstruse mysteries of female dress? And will the agricultural department be infallible? When the *Aurora* directs the Roman farmer to sow his strawberries in March, and to hoe his currants in May, can such directions be trusted implicitly, or will it be possible for the agricultural editor to make a mistake that may entail the ruin of strawberries and currants? These are questions which must be definitely settled. While every one will readily concede the general infallibility of the *Aurora*, the precise extent of this infallibility must be defined before the true value of the paper can be known.

Without doubt, however, the *Aurora* will be preserved, by the infallibility of its editor, from typographical errors. Unless this is the case, the Pope might be made to utter very reprehensible things, and his infallibility might be completely frustrated by a wicked or careless compositor. It will be a great pleasure to the contributors to the *Aurora* to know that their articles will always be correctly printed, and it is easy to foresee that in its reports of the stock market this typographical infallibility will be a matter of much consequence.

While it will be a great gain for mankind to have an infallible newspaper, it is by no means certain how the Pope will like the labor of conducting it. He must expect to be constantly bored by Kings, who will call at his office in search of free advertising. King ALFONSO, of Spain, will ask the Pope to mention that "our young friend, Alfonso, has just given a dollar and a half to the Madrid Society for the Relief of Indigent Bull-fighters," and the Prince of Monaco will request the insertion of a little paragraph, saying that "the Casino at Monte Carlo was never more brilliant than it is this season." Sooner or later, Pope LEO must expect to receive a visit from the Hon. S. S. Cox, who will beg him to mention that "our witty and genial friend Cox, the eminent American statesman, is now in town collecting materials for a new book, to be entitled 'Why we Fail to Make other People Laugh.' Still more objectionable will be the visits of injured Irish exiles, who, forgetting the editor's infallibility, will request him to "rethract the false and ungintlemanly shtatement that Phaynix Parrk is smaller than Raygint's Parrk." These will be among the inevitable trials of the editor's life, and he may find abundant reason to regret that he ever left the quiet of the Vatican for the toil and trouble of journalism.

Nevertheless, we can gladly welcome the Pope into the ranks of journalists. He is an able and accomplished man, and the fact that he is willing to become an editor of a newspaper shows that he has a clearer appreciation of the age in which he lives than has been shown by any of his predecessors.

The spread of Nihilism in the Russian Army is a very ominous fact, not merely from its actively pernicious results, but also from its neutralizing the one safeguard against revolution which has long been peculiar to Russia among all the nations of Europe. The bulk of the population is so widely scattered as to be absolutely incapable of combined action, while the whole Empire contains only five cities—viz., St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kieff, Warsaw, and Odessa—of more than 100,000 inhabitants. The quartering of a powerful army corps in or near each of these places was an effectual bridle to disaffection while the soldiers remained loyal. But now that the Nihilist propagandism has entered the camp likewise, the numbers and concentration of the troops are likely to be as hurtful to the Government as they were once helpful to it. So long as only 5 per cent. of the soldiers could read, disaffection moved slowly; but the present rapid advance of education threatens to confront Russia with the old question, "Who shall keep the keepers?"

We have so few old things in this very new country that the history of the large copper cent, now withdrawn from circulation, and very rarely seen, should not be without interest. It is, as everybody knows, a contraction of cent-um, and is so called because it is the hundredth part of a dollar. It was suggested by ROBERT MORRIS, the famous financier, to whom the struggling colonies were so much indebted for their independence, but got its name from THOMAS JEFFERSON. The cent made its first appearance in New-Haven, under act of Congress, in 1787, and the same year Massachusetts authorized coins of like value, and issued them. It was not sent out by the Mint at Philadelphia until 1792, when it was decorated with the head of WASHINGTON on one side and 13 stars on the other. The French Revolution created a furor here, with such partiality for French notions, that the Goddess of Liberty was substituted for the first President of the Commonwealth, and an olive wreath for the chain of stars. The goddess was very French in semblance, having a long, propendent neck, with grandly flowing locks. She was succeeded in due time by a severer lady of freedom, having Grecian features and a fillet around her hair. Our coinage has never been remarkable for the excellence of its dies. The figures on all of it are far from what they ought to be, and reflect small credit on our artistic execution. The head on the present small cent, for instance, is not only clumsy, it is ambiguous. Very few persons know whether it is intended for the Goddess of Liberty or for one of our aboriginals. It might be either or both, and the cunning designer may purposely have so left it that we can have it, as becomes free citizens, exactly as we choose.

PHILIPPE DENNERY, who has recently written a new play, the "Chevalier de Lamolière," soon to be presented at the Union-Square, has been little known in this country until within a few years, although it is near half a century since he presented his first drama, "Emile, or, the Son of a Peer of France," at a theatre in Paris, and won a very fair success. He is a native of the French capital; his parents were Jews, and his early life was passed in anything but luxury. He managed, however, to get a tolerable education, and learned a great deal from observation, which has always stood him in good stead. He began as clerk of a notary—it was necessary for him to support himself—afterward attempted painting, and then journalism, relinquishing the latter because he believed he had a talent for producing plays—the most lucrative form of literature in France. His early pieces were mostly vaudevilles, comediettas, spectacles and the like. They were popular, and added more to his purse than to his fame. Until lately, he has not ranked very high in Paris, where he has been called a *dramaturge*. But, within a few years, he has shown increased power and scope, and the "Two Orphans" and "A Celebrated Case," as they were named here, have had marked prosperity in Europe not less than in this country. He is one of the few authors whose ability increases with years. He is now not far from 69, and is doing his best work. He has been exceedingly prolific, having furnished to the stage, alone and in collaboration with others, not less than 250 pieces. His most famous work, done in conjunction with PIXEL DUMANOIR, is "Don Cæsar de Bazan," (claimed by Boucicault, who translated it in a double sense,) written 40 years ago, and said to have been freely adapted from the Spanish. DENNERY is asserted to be one of the richest dramatists in France. He has made, according to report, about 1,000,000 francs by his pieces, and his judicious management has more than doubled the sum. His pen is more in demand than ever, and he thinks he will live to write at least 50 more plays. His intellect appears to flower with age. His last drama is represented as his best.

There are a great many minor matters in regard to the treatment of Englishmen on the Continent, which arouse the ire of their fellow-countrymen. A case lately happened in Russia, which the leading English journals produce in extenso. In 1876 a fire broke out in Cronstadt, which drew some curious Englishmen to it. One of them having inadvertently approached or passed a line of sentinels, was felled to the ground by a soldier, the Englishman's skull being fractured by the stock and of a musket. The blow looked as if it would be fatal. The injured man was taken to a hospital and after a time recovered. The friends of the wounded man preferred a complaint against the soldier for unjustifiable treatment. The complaint was barely listened to, for it was alleged that the Englishman had struck the soldier in the execution of his duty. A promise was made that the soldier should, however, be reprimanded and the reprimand was given something in this way, that the mistake made was, that instead of the soldier having used the butt of his weapon, he should have run the Englishman through with the bayonet. As to the party with the broken head, his passport was taken from him, and at the same time he was forbidden to leave the country. A chase was issued two years after the event threatening the Englishman with a court-martial, and for three years military punishment hung over him. At last the British Embassy was forced to take cognizance of the facts, and to the amazement of all St. Petersburg, as things in Russia freeze on longer, the Englishman was cited before a military tribunal. The British Consul watched the case, employing the Russian advocate attached to the English Embassy. The proceedings are described as having been carried on with the most impartial justice. It was proved that the Englishman, seeing that a blow was about to be given him, had only put himself in the approved method of defense, i. e., had "squared off." The Procurator, in his speech, acted handsomely, and brought out everything he could in favor of the prisoner, and a triumphant acquittal ensued. Still, Englishmen ask why were three years allowed to pass before justice was done? The general moral to be derived from this is that when strangers see a row of any kind in Russia, especially when soldiers or policemen are present, it is most advisable to keep out of the way. Curiosity, under such circumstances, is very often prone to bring about the most disagreeable consequences.

Chili has, by her late brilliant victories over Peru and Bolivia, come to the front distinguishing herself by a courage, dash, and energy very unusual with the South American Republics. Indeed, she has ever since achieving her independence, 70 years ago, been noted for the intelligent and judicious administration of her affairs, compared with the Governments by which she is surrounded. She has enjoyed, too, a degree of peace and prosperity which the other Commonwealths of kindred race have not known, owing unquestionably to the larger proportion of Europeans among her inhabitants. Chili is divided into 16 Provinces, of which the aggregate area is 130,000 square miles, containing, in 1875, a population of 2,068,447. Santiago is the capital and the principal port. Valparaiso is connected with it by rail and telegraph. Her total exports in 1874 were about $37,000,000, and her imports $38,500,000, the chief export being copper, generally more than one-third of the entire amount. The foreign commerce is carried on mainly with Great Britain, which sends there a great deal of iron and cotton and woolen manufactures. Five years ago the Army, raised by subscription, was but 2,516 men, and the Navy, 10 small steamers and the two large iron-clads which have proved so effective in recent engagements. While Roman Catholicism is the prevailing creed, other creeds are protected by laws lately passed. Chili is the least democratic State, politically, in the Western Hemisphere. The Legislature is composed of two houses, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The Deputies sit for three years, and the Senators are chosen for nine years, retiring by thirds at the end of every third year. In order to vote for a Deputy, one must possess either $500 in real, or $1,000 in personal, property, and nearly twice as much to vote for a Senator. In Santiago and Valparaiso, where wealth is more abundant, the qualifying amount needs to be doubled. In 1848 attempts were vainly made to abolish or modify these restrictions upon suffrage. The country has succeeded so well under the prevailing system, that any change would, it is argued, be accompanied with more or less peril. Five years ago the Republic had only about 1,000 miles of railway, and there is still great lack of highways, both as to quantity and quality. The absence of these and of bridges is a serious bar to development and progress. Nevertheless, for a South American State, Chili is among loyally prosperous.

A GREAT SHIP CANAL PROJECT.

RESULTS OF SURVEYS FOR A CANAL BETWEEN DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE BAYS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Secretary of War transmitted to the Senate to-day a letter from the Chief of Engineers, and accompanying it, a copy of a report from Major W. P. Craighill, Corps of Engineers, of a survey made on the Peninsula of Maryland and Delaware, in compliance with the requirements of the acts of June 18, 1878, with a view to the construction of a ship canal, to connect the waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays. The report sets forth that the surveys were conducted under the personal supervision of Mr. N. H. Hutton, beginning in August, 1878, and closing in January, 1879. Six routes are estimated for, as shown in the following table. (The lengths given are, respectively, from Baltimore to a common point at sea, 12 miles outside of the Delaware Breakwater. The distances from Baltimore by the route now used to the same point are 325 miles, of which 70 miles are allowing a speed of 10 miles in open water, and 8 miles in dredged channels):

Name.	Length in Miles.	Length of Canal. Proper.	Cost.	Relative Time of Transit in Hours.
Choptank	149.81	27.07	$16,500,000	19¼
Choptank, (inland)	138.91	36.00	18,250,000	19
Wye	128.49	42.99	26,333,333	17¾
Queenstown	107.29	53.78	37,250,000	17
Centreville	106.38	90.95	41,500,000	16¾
South-east Cr.	115.78	38.53	28,000,000	15¼
Sassafras	129.28	16.20	8,000,000	19 1-16

[NOTE.—The length of the Choptank inland route is excluding Broadkill.]

Mr. Hutton, in the course of his report to Mr. Craighill, says: "A review of the preceding figures and remarks would indicate that the Sassafras route is the shortest in time, and the cheapest route, but has very expensive approaches to maintain, and very serious conditions to be overcome, if it is to be used during the Winter. The Centreville and Queenstown routes are the most direct, next second as to time, but cost largely in excess of other routes, have expensive approaches to maintain on the Chesapeake side, and are, as the Sassafras route, liable to obstruction by ice during the Winter. The Choptank route takes slightly more time than the Sassafras route, and rates third in this respect, while it is second on the list in point of cost, its greatest advantages being in the matters of freedom from obstruction by ice and economy of maintenance of approaches." Mr. Craighill, in a supplemental report, dated Jan. 8, 1880, states that the foregoing estimate for the Sassafras River route was based upon data derived from the report of Mr. E. H. Laroche, on his survey of 1874. A new survey was executed in December, 1879, and as this route is preferred by many because of its being the shortest yet estimated for, it would seem to determine the cost of enlarging and otherwise modifying the existing Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, which debouches into the Chesapeake Bay by way of Elk River, the entrance thereto being only a few miles from that of the Sassafras. The United States has already spent about $500,000 on the Elk River route. The new estimate for the Sassafras route amounts to $8,500,000, or about $500,000 more than the previous estimate. It is for a ship canal, 100 feet wide on the bottom, 26 feet below low water; side slopes, one and a half to one, with a surface width of 142 feet wide and 30 feet above the bottom. The other estimates are for a canal 100 feet wide at the bottom, 26 feet below mean low water; the width to be 178 feet at low water; the locks to have chambers 500 feet long and 60 feet wide; the locks only to be built, and these will probably be generally open and only exceptionally used.

ROBBERY OF A MAIL-CARRIER.

ONE CRIME BROUGHT TO LIGHT IN INVESTIGATING ANOTHER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 12.—A crime, which has led to the discovery of another, was perpetrated about 10 miles from Marion Court-house, on the forenoon of Dec. 20. United States Commissioner Ladd, who is here attending the United States court, reports that on the day named Andrew Grice, who collects and distributes mail matter in the country Post Offices, on behalf of the main office at Marion, was knocked senseless and robbed of the mail. Grice's statement is that he received a blow on the back of the head by some unknown person concealed among the bushes in the bend of the road, near a swamp, which deprived him of his senses. On being aroused by citizens of the neighborhood, who, noticing his condition, had stopped his horse, he found the mail-bag gone. He returned with them to the spot where he received the blow, but all search proved fruitless. A few days after a hunting party discovered the missing bag in the woods, open, and

GEN. BRADY'S EXPLANATION

A LONG STATEMENT REGARDING STAR-ROUTE CONTRACTS.

THE CHARGES OF GROSS EXTRAVAGANCE SUSTAINED BY GEN. BRADY'S TESTIMONY —HOW THE LAWS HAVE BEEN VIOLATED —THE SERVICE TO BE MERCILESSLY CUT DOWN UNLESS CONGRESS SUPPLIES THE DEFICIENCY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Committee on Appropriations began to-day the investigation into the conduct of the star contracts, and examined Assistant Postmaster-General Brady at considerable length. Mr. Brady was permitted to read a long statement, which he had prepared with great care, in explanation and defense of the methods pursued by him in extending the service on the star routes, and upon concluding the reading he was questioned by the several members of the committee. Mr. Brady admitted that up to Jan. 1 he had expended $3,800,000 of the $5,900,000 appropriated for the current year for the service, leaving a little over $2,000,000 of the appropriation with which to continue the service during the remaining six months.

It appeared from Mr. Brady's testimony that only $434,000 was expended in placing service on 1,300 of the 2,000 new routes authorized at the extra session of Congress, and that $1,700,000 has been expended upon old routes. It further appeared that this last sum has been expended almost entirely on a few of the larger routes, some of which have already been described in THE TIMES dispatches. Mr. Brady's attention was directed to the law which prohibits all officers from involving the Government in any liability in excess of a specific appropriation, and in reply to a question by Gen. Hawley, he said that the law had been construed to mean that when Congress authorized new routes the department had the right to establish service and to defray the expenses from the general appropriation. Mr. Hawley then read section 3,732 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that "no contract or purchase on behalf of the United States shall be made, unless the same is authorized by law or is under an appropriation adequate to its fulfillment." "Now," asked Gen. Hawley, "were these appropriations considered adequate to the fulfillment of the contracts for the establishment of new routes? Were your additional contracts under an appropriation adequate to their fulfillment?" Failing to obtain a satisfactory reply, Gen. Hawley asked the witness to explain how he met section 3,639, prohibiting all officers of the Government from expending in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of the appropriation made by Congress for the fiscal year. Gen. Brady replied that there would be no deficiency. "We shall take care of that," he said. "We shall cut down expenditures so as to avoid any deficiency." Gen. Brady explained that if the department failed to get the extra appropriation asked for, the service would be cut down so as to make the appropriation fill the year, and when asked whether the contractors could not hold the Government to the contract made with them for extra service, he replied that the law authorized the Government to discontinue the service entirely, or in part, upon giving the contractors one month's extra pay.

While the examination of to-day was merely preliminary, enough facts were developed to show that gross carelessness and extravagance has marked the administration of the star service, and the impression left upon the minds of the committee by Gen. Brady's statement is very unfavorable to the department. Following is an abstract of Gen. Brady's testimony:

GEN. BRADY'S STATEMENT IN DETAIL.

The Special Committee of the House Committee on Appropriations charged with the investigation of the star-route service of the Post Office Department were in session several hours to-day, and gave a hearing to Gen. Brady, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, who read from manuscript a long statement in relation to the subject, and in connection therewith referred to the tabulated statements prepared at the Post Office Department in response to the request of the committee for information on the subject. These statements are accompanied by numerous letters from Senators, members of Congress, and others, urging the necessity for increased service upon the various "star" routes. In his defense, Gen. Brady stated that the Postmaster-General is required to provide for carrying the mail on all post routes established by the law as often as he may think proper, and is invested with the largest authority in that respect. While done under the name of the Postmaster-General, all extensions in the service have been under his [Mr. Brady's] personal supervision. All increase, both by additional service and by increase of expedition in carrying the mails, has been made in strict and literal compliance with law, and in exact conformity with the long-established usage and existing regulations of the department on the subject. He asserted that no deficiency in the appropriation for the star service actually existed, nor would any be created. The facts were that such additional service had been put on during the present fiscal year; that if this must be continued upon its present basis the appropriation made for that branch of the service would be insufficient. It was the desire of the department to be guided in its action by the view which should be taken by Congress. This increase had been made by the department because it had seemed to be imperatively demanded by the requirements of the service, and in response to the urgent demands of the people and representatives of the section where made. The question then arose whether the discretion of the department had been fairly and properly exercised, or whether it had been perverted and abused.

The total appropriation for this branch of the service for the present fiscal year, was $5,900,000. Of this amount, $3,800,000 had been expended in the first half of the year. Any deficiency that could occur was prospective, and based upon a continuance of the service as it now existed, in which case a deficiency of about $1,700,000 would be created. Therefore, the department had recommended an additional appropriation of $2,000,000 to continue the service on its present basis and for new service that should be put on. It had been asked thus early in order that, should the appropriation fail to be made, the service might be confined within the limits of the original appropriation. The increase made in this branch of the service was believed by the department to be right and proper, and a still further increase would be necessary before the expiration of the current fiscal year. The cost of the star service was less at the present time in proportion to the amount of such service than at any period since 1861. The increase in the star service was the best evidence of increased business prosperity. That portion of the country lying west of the Mississippi River was supplied almost exclusively by the star service, and it had been the policy of the department to keep pace with the increased business interests and rapid development of that section, and to render such mail facilities as would aid its advancement. There were two methods of making the postal service self-sustaining—one, a parsimonious method which gave a minimum service under small appropriations; the other, a generous method, which gave a maximum service under liberal appropriations. The latter was believed to be decidedly preferable. The Government made a monopoly of the business of carrying the mails, excluding therefrom private enterprise, and it should, in justice, furnish needed facilities. The consequence of curtailing the service, or failing to keep it on a proper basis, would be disastrous. The business interests of a large part of the country would be crippled and progress and development retarded. A minor consideration, yet an important one, was the losses it would entail upon those engaged in transporting the mails who had begun to do so under existing contracts, and who were prepared to render the service. The belief was indulged that Congress would take the same view of the matter as that which had influenced the department in its action. The course pursued had not only been in conformity with the letter of the law, but also within the spirit of the enactments on the subject.

If it were not deemed wise on the part of Congress to increase the appropriations asked for, the department would of necessity curtail the mail facilities so as to bring the same within the cost of the original appropriation. This course would work incalculable injury and great injustice. Should Congress take the same view of the matter as the department, and make all necessary provision, the same liberal policy would be continued in the future. In conclusion, Gen. Brady thanked the committee for permitting him to make his statement, and declared himself willing to furnish any information in his possession which the committee might desire, or to answer any questions which the members might see fit to ask him.

In reply to questions, Gen. Brady stated that of the $1,700,000 increase in the cost of the star service, $432,000 was for the 1,300 of the 2,000 new routes established by act of Congress during the present year, and the balance of $1,268,000 for increased service upon the routes previously established. The service is now being run upon the basis of an appropriation of $7,500,000 per annum, and, if continued at the present rate, the amount of the appropriation for the present fiscal year for this branch of the service will be entirely expended by the 10th of April, and the star service upon all routes must then cease, or rather, as one month's notice and pay must, under their contracts be given to all contractors, the service must cease upon the 10th of March. To obviate the difficulty Congress must make the desired appropriation or the Post Office Department must cut down the star service to the limits of the present appropriation. Gen. Brady stated that the department had already begun to cut down the expense, as far as practicable, but that it required a Cæsarean operation that could not immediately be performed.

Gen. Brady was asked why the Government could not avail itself of open competition in cases where extra service was required upon any of the star routes, and if it was not manifestly inequitable to charge the Government double compensation for two trips a week where one had previously been made, when the cost to the contractor could not possibly be doubled. The reply was that the department was compelled to accept the additional service from the persons holding the contracts for a term of years, and where they refuse to accept a change in their contract calling upon them to perform that extra service unless allowed a pro rata increase of pay, the Government was virtually compelled to accede to their terms. This was due to a serious defect in the laws governing the same, which he [Brady] had pointed out in his last annual report, and to meet which a bill was now pending in Congress. As the matter now stands, if the Government, in cases where increased service is demanded, should advertise for proposals, and award to a third person the contracts for performing the same, it would virtually abrogate the original contract of the person who had in good faith accepted, and was in good faith prepared to carry it out, and in almost every case would inure to his pecuniary loss.

At 2:30 P. M. the committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10:30 A. M., when Gen. Brady will again go before them.

ENTHUSIASTIC FOX-HUNTERS.

THREE CLUBS TO MEET AT WEST CHESTER, PENN., THIS WEEK.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Jan. 12.—Bayard Taylor, surveying the life of the country-side from his piazzas at Cedarcroft, about 1875, lamented, in "Home Pastorals," that

"Gone are the olden cheer, the tavern-dance, and the fox-hunt,
Muster at trainings, buxom lasses that rode upon pillions,
Husking parties, and jovial home-comings after the wedding."

But if he had lived later he would at least have seen the complete revival of fox-hunting in Chester County. This Winter there is a continual baying of hounds from the Welsh Mountain down to the Brandywine battle-ground. Not a fair day passes, except the Sabbath, of course, that the hunters are not out in different quarters, their gay coats besprinkling the fields and hillsides with color, the winding of their horns, as the dogs are called together, making music to break the Winter silence. Such fox-hunting, it is safe to say, has never been known here, not even in the good old times that Taylor lamented, and the decadence of the sport, noticeable for a long period during and after the war, has given way to an unexampled pursuit of its pleasures. South-eastern Pennsylvania, including, however, only three of its counties—Chester, Delaware, and Lancaster—is now the greatest fox-hunting region in the country beyond a doubt, and West Chester is the centre of the region. From time immemorial, the custom of the country here has been to begin the hunting when Winter set in, and the ground was hardened with frost. In the early morning, as darkness gives way to the gray lights of dawn, the hunters ride out of town, the hounds baying behind. There is now in West Chester a regularly-organized club, sporting a handsome blue uniform, and owning a large kennel of hounds—some 50 or 60. At the Rose Tree, in Delaware County, 12 or 14 miles away, there is a very stylish club, among whose members is Fairman Rogers, of Philadelphia, and Vice-President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The members wear a showy scarlet uniform. At Paoli, in this county, there is a third club, headed by the Waynes, of the family of the old General, whose members have adopted a green dress. Both these clubs, as well as that in West Chester, have their packs of hounds, of course, and there are besides other kennels at various places throughout the county. A Mr. Clayton, at Marshallton, just west of West Chester, has a large pack, some being of fine breeding. At the Centennial Exhibition, one of his fox-hounds received the highest premium in its class.

If the weather does not forbid, a fine hunt, participated in by the three clubs, with many private hunters, will take place this week, starting from West Chester. The members of the Rose Tree Club will ride up to-morrow afternoon, and make their head-quarters for two days at the old Turk's Head Hotel, a revolutionary land-mark, where rooms have been engaged for them. The Paoli Club will also come in, and on Wednesday and Thursday fine sport is expected. To insure having a chase promptly, the West Chester Club has kept up two or three foxes, one of which will be bagged and let out each morning, though from the number of the animals in various places near here, it is hardly likely that the hunters would fail to start one. On Thursday, the club found no less than three, in the course of the day's sport, all of which were run to earth, but not dug out—the capture of the brush and death of the animal being objects less regarded than the exhilaration of a ride across country in the chase. Some farmers, indeed, who do not seriously complain of the hunt crossing their fields, make it a strict rule not to allow a holed fox to be dug out on their premises, and this has tended very much to the preservation of the animals. The hunting on Wednesday and Thursday, it is expected, will be attended by nearly a hundred hunters in uniform, besides many others in ordinary dress, and the combined packs of hounds will make from 100 to 200. Such a demonstration as this shows the extent to which the sport is now being patronized.

ECLIPSE ON THE WESTERN COAST.

A TOTAL OBSCURATION OF THE SUN—OBSERVATIONS OF THE PHENOMENA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—A special dispatch to the *Call* from Fresno says: "The line of totality of the eclipse of the sun passed 10 miles north of this place. The weather was perfectly clear. At 2:45 the first contact was visible, and at 3:53 the obscuration became total. As the last ray of sunlight disappeared a corona of clear white light, entirely encircling the moon, flashed into view, brilliant at the edge of the moon, and paling toward the outer limit of the halo. Next along the border, on the lower left third of the moon, appeared an irregular fringe of brilliant, sparkling, primitive red and purple light, while at the top of the moon there was a bright yellow triangle of light, equal in height to one-sixth of the diameter of the disk; a similar, but smaller, triangle appeared at the centre of the right side of the moon, and from the upper and lower right side broad faint rays were projected. This appearance lasted 31 seconds, the corona remaining one minute longer. The sun disappeared behind the coast range before the eclipse had entirely passed. During the obscuration, the horses of the party of observers showed signs of extreme uneasiness, and the fowls of neighboring ranches sought their roosts. At Salinas, where the eclipse was also total, the thermometer fell 8° during the time of totality.

STATE LAW-MAKERS GATHERING.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 12.—In the Senate to-day Lieut.-Gov. Wiltz presiding, John Clegg was elected Secretary. In the House, E. N. Ogden, of Orleans, was elected Speaker, P. J. Tresevant, of Caddo, was elected Clerk, and Major Thomas W. McIntyre, of Orleans, Sergeant-at-Arms.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 12.—The Legislature convened to-day with a full attendance. Gov. Gear's biennial Message shows a State debt of $545,435; the payment of which he recommends at maturity, July 1, 1881, to free the State entirely of debt. He also recommends a change in the date of holding the State elections, to coincide with the date for Congressional elections. The Republican caucus chose the Hon. Love Alford, Speaker. Lieut.-Gov. Campbell presided in the Senate.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD

A MULATTO WOMAN'S VENGEANCE.

A DRUG CLERK'S NARROW ESCAPE—JEALOUSY OR REVENGE THE PROBABLE CAUSE—THE VICTIM REFUSES TO SPEAK ON THE SUBJECT.

At an early hour yesterday morning, Mr. Edward Morrison, employed as clerk in Sayre's pharmacy, corner of Forty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue, was shot in the head, was carried to St. Luke's Hospital, and is likely to remain there for some time. The shooting occurred just in front of the store, but as Mr. Morrison resolutely refused to tell who shot him, or the cause of the shooting, the affair became noised about as a "mysterious shooting." The injured man would undoubtedly prefer to have it continue as mysterious as possible, and whatever may be thought of his wisdom in getting into the scrape, he at least has shown some sense in keeping silent about it since. Unfortunately for him, the shooting was done in the presence of several persons; the ubiquitous small boy was also around, (in the shape of a district messenger,) and the evidence of these witnesses and that of the officer on post leaves very little of the mysterious about the matter. Almost the only thing that remains unknown is the name and the present whereabouts of the woman who shot Mr. Morrison. That it was a woman, and a mulatto woman at that, is certainly known. Putting together the stories of the various persons who have more or less knowledge of the affair, we have substantially the following story: On Sunday night a good-looking mulatto woman (name unknown) called at Mr. Sayre's pharmacy, and after waiting about a little, made a small purchase of epsom salts, and went off. Late again the same night, after the store was closed, she came and rang the bell. Mr. Morrison, who sleeps in the store, had not yet returned, having been absent since the afternoon, and Mr. Sayre had to answer the bell himself. The mulatto woman was there, but evidently it was not Mr. Sayre she expected to see, for she had no better excuse to give for her unseasonable call than that she wanted 10 cents' worth of hemp-seed. Obtaining this, she apparently went off, but there can be no question that she merely prowled about the corner, well knowing that Mr. Morrison must shortly return for the night. It was about 1 o'clock when he reached the store. The account he gives is that, approaching the store, he saw some men and women quarreling on the sidewalk; stepped up to see what was the matter; a shot was fired, he thought it was time to run away, did so, and afterward found that he was shot. The latter part of his statement was correct to this extent, that he was shot and ran away. It seems unlikely that there was any quarreling on the occasion between Mr. Morrison and the woman. At least the messenger boy says he heard none. The woman evidently meant business, and merely waited to make sure it was the right person, and then blazed away. The pistol was so close to the man's face that the powder burned it. The messenger boy was near enough to see the pistol in the woman's hands. Several persons were passing near at the moment, and on the report of the pistol (the woman fired twice) made themselves scarce with that promptness which people usually display when bullets are flying about promiscuously.

As soon as he was shot, Mr. Morrison clapped his hand to his bleeding face and started on a run for life up Forty-sixth-street toward Fifth-avenue. The woman paused a moment, and then hastily gathering her skirts up in her right hand she pursued the fugitive, running, as it was expressed, like a deer. But, fast as she ran, the wounded man ran faster, and by the time she was one-third of the way up the street he had nearly gained the avenue. Seeing this she stopped, turned, ran back again to the corner, and that was the last seen of her. Meanwhile, Morrison continued his run. He turned up to Fifth-avenue, ran along it to Forty-seventh-street, turned down that street toward Sixth-avenue, and making the complete circuit of the block, never stopped till he got safely into the drug store, letting himself in by his night key. Mr. T. H. Sayre says that while in bed he heard the shooting and the running, little suspecting that he should be concerned with it, and the next thing he was called down stairs to find Dr. Katzenbach, his family physician, attending his wounded clerk. Mr. Morrison, as soon as he found himself safe, had called a District messenger by the instrument in the store, and sent him for the Doctor. The Doctor lives on the corner below, and the telegraph office is just across the way from the store, so there was not long to wait.

Meanwhile the report of the pistol shots had been heard by Officer Kelly, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who was on post lower down the avenue, and by an officer of the Twenty-second Precinct, who was on post somewhat nearer to the scene of the shooting. Sixth-avenue divides the two precincts, and it is a matter of Police etiquette that in boundary cases like this the officer in whose precinct the affair happens shall have the sole credit of making the arrests, and be understood to have done all the work properly pertaining to the affair. Officer Kelly, therefore, on whose side of the avenue the shooting was done, is the man who comes to the front on this occasion; nevertheless, the impartiality of history requires the statement that the propinquity of the officer of the Twenty-second Precinct enabled him to get first to the spot. While hastening there a man met him who said in a tone of horror, "Officer, did you see that man running with his face and hand all covered with blood?" "Where is he?" was the answer. But the wounded man had disappeared, and where, no one could tell. Then up came Officer Kelly, and, as he did so, Dr. Katzenbach hastily walked up to Mr. Sayre's pharmacy, tapped on the glass, was instantly admitted, and the door as swiftly closed behind him. This circumstance was not lost on the watchful officers. "There," said they, "is where the wounded man has gone, and that is a doctor who has been called in." They saw the light in the store extinguished at the same moment. One officer watched outside, the other knocked at the door. In a moment or two it was opened by a young man, whose face the officer could but dimly discern in the uncertain light from the street lamp. "Where is the man who was shot?" demanded the officer. "No man has been shot here," said the young man, preparing to shut the door. The officer looked hard at him and saw a black mark over his eye which he thought must be an abrasion. "A man has been shot and he is in here," said the officer. "There's no man shot here," repeated the young man, attempting to shut the door. "If you shut that door it will be broken open," said the officer decidedly; "I am coming in to see who is here." The young man saw it was no use, and allowed the officer to enter. Concealment being no longer possible, and the young man (it was Mr. Morrison himself) confessed he had been shot; but then, as since, he refused to say who did it, declaring that he did not know. Mr. Sayre was called down stairs from his bed, much to his astonishment, and Dr. Katzenbach and the Police officers insisted that Mr. Morrison must be taken to the hospital. Officer Kelly, accompanied by Mr. Sayre, took him there in a carriage. Officer Kelly tried hard to induce him to tell who his assailant was, but without effect. In fact, Morrison tried to cover up everything. He had even hidden away the hat he wore when shot, because it was stained with blood and had the bullet-holes in it, and had taken a derby hat to wear to the hospital. At first, the hospital doctors thought he had been shot twice, because there was a wound over the eye and another at the back of the head; but, after a prolonged examination yesterday afternoon, they ascertained definitely that the wounds were made by one ball, which had penetrated the forehead, passed around the skull under the scalp, and gone out at the back. The wound itself is not dangerous unless inflammation should set in, of which, last night, there were no symptoms; and, should nothing happen, Mr. Morrison may expect to be out in about two weeks.

The Police authorities had two men out yesterday searching through all the neighborhood west of Sixth-avenue, but no trace could be found of the woman. Officer Kelly will know her, for he says that some four or five weeks ago his attention was attracted one evening by an altercation between a colored man and a mulatto woman in front of Sayre's pharmacy, and Morrison, the clerk, was standing in the doorway and occasionally putting in a word. The man was accusing the woman of unfaithfulness, and accepting presents which he knew came from a drug store, while she was repelling with scorn and contumely any obligation to be faithful to him. That it was the same woman who did the shooting the Police have no doubt, and their theory is that jealousy or revenge was the cause of the act.

THE CASE OF POLICEMAN NUGENT.

The case of Police Officer John Nugent, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who is charged with complicity in the Manhattan Bank burglary, was set down for trial, before Judge Cowing, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday. After the case had been called, Assistant District Attorney Russell requested a short delay, to await the entrance of the Grand Jury. After that body had come into court, it was discovered that Mr. Russell, who, on Friday last, had a new indictment found against Nugent, for the better security of the rights of the people, had had still another indictment found against the prisoner. The new bill charged the alleged burglary with having been committed at night instead of in the daytime. The penalty, on conviction, under the new indictment is much more severe than under the old bill. Nugent's counsel protested against his client being tried under the new indictment, after having made preparations to defend the allegations in the old one, but Judge Cowing ordered the trial to proceed, and a jury satisfactory to both sides was sworn. The case will be opened by Assistant District Attorney Russell to-day.

ELIZABETH CITY'S UNPAID INTEREST.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 12.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge John T. Nixon read an opinion in the Elizabeth mandamus case. Judgment was rendered against the city for about $5,000, interest on improvement bonds, held by the late Robert and Peter Goelet, and execution was issued and returned not good. Application was made for writs of mandamus to compel the Common Council to levy a tax and to require the Assessors to collect the same, in order that the execution should be satisfied. A peremptory mandamus is refused, but an alternative order is allowed, commanding the Council to levy a tax, or to show cause on March 2 why they have not done so. The writ against the Board of Assessors was refused.

MASKS AT THE ACADEMY.

A LARGE ATTENDANCE—THE DANCING AND THE DECORATIONS.

The Cercle Musical de l'Orpheon Français gave a masked ball in the Academy of Music last night, which was their second in the Academy and their tenth since their organization. As regards attendance, costumes, and general jollity, the ball was a success. The decorations were on a cheap and tawdry scale, in keeping with the tickets, orders of dance, and other matters of preliminary outlay. In the corridors a few of the beautiful floral pieces which had served at the "Opera Ball" remained, but they were sadly withered. There was here and there a potted plant, a small globe of gold-fishes, and some stuffed owls and doves over a rustic arbor, where boutonnières were sold, while from the chandeliers were strung festoons of fresh smilax. On the dancing-platform were two vases, evidently improvised from the dried grasses and evergreens left over from the previous Monday night. The stage was inclosed in painted hangings representing a tropical scene. In front from the flies depended a silken banner bearing the American eagle and shield. This was flanked with festooned American and French flags and streamers. The proscenium boxes were likewise draped with the colors of the two nations, ornamented with overlying festoons of evergreens. Two rows of tiny American and French flags decorated the first gallery-front, below which hung festoons of artificial leaves, and at intervals floral baskets barren of flowers. The ornamentation of the second and third tiers consisted of evergreens and tiny flags differently arranged. Long festoons of evergreens and artificial leaves bedecked with flowers and tiny American and French flags crossed from gallery to gallery above the dancing platform. Halberdiers variously costumed guarded the entrance and exits to the floor. A gentleman in medieval attire stood at the Academy door as a sort of advance picket, and required every one to show his ticket before approaching the gate-keepers. Such was the "transformation" of the Academy into "a fairy palace, reminding one of the famous Venetian nights," as the programme had it.

The members of the Cercle and their friends were early on hand, and being all in costume made quite a respectable show on the floor. At 10:30 o'clock, at a signal from the Master of Ceremonies, the maskers disappeared behind the curtain, and shortly thereafter issued forth in processional form headed by an immense drum major, extravagantly attired, leading two drummers and a fifer. The idea of the pageant was a village marriage procession, in which all the dignitaries and inhabitants turned out. The Mayor, gendarmes, firemen, notary public and his clerks, and the students of the "Rosiere des Lilacs," an institution on the bank of the Seine, opposite Paris, were all there absurdly burlesqued. They escorted a sort of tall French Brother Jonathan, and a very small woman in white, who were the groom and bride of the occasion. After walking around in manifold convolutions for half an hour to the music of the grand march from "Faust," a ring was formed, and the society sang a song entitled "La Noce du Village." This was followed by a mock-marriage ceremony, and then sets were formed for the first quadrille. The eccentric entertainment entitled "Le Grand Quadrille des Etudiants," danced by "the dried fruit of the Closerie des Lilacs," and the chorus "Le Carnaval de Venise" were for some reason omitted. So also was the "Grande March Originale de L'Orpheon Français."

At this time the floor was well filled, and so were the orchestra seats, though there were very few persons in the boxes. Nearly everybody was *en masque*, but the costumes were the same old acquaintances that have been met with at every ball of the kind for the past 10 years. Many of them were sufficiently soiled to confirm this fact if confirmation were necessary. There were nuns, negroes, Indians, pirates, clowns, harlequins, columbines, Irishmen, Yankees, cavaliers, Lord Dundrearys, jockeys, pages, Queens of the Night, flower girls, Daughters of the Regiment, pirates, school-boys, and all the other stereotyped characters. There were a few novelties. A tall, athletic man appeared in the scantiest of Grecian female attire, and there was a female ape, with a bonnet and short skirts, carrying a green umbrella. One man wore a paper house as a hat. Another was clothed in priestly garments. One set was entirely composed of "Pinafore" characters. The utmost liveliness was manifested from the start, some of the gentlemen and ladies displaying their powers as high kickers in the first quadrille. During the evening, the society, through its President, M. Fleuraud, presented to the New-York Press Club a handsome silver epergne, standing nearly 2 feet high. It was accepted in a speech of thanks by President William N. Penney.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF MRS. GEN. ARTHUR.

Mrs. Chester A. Arthur, wife of Gen. Chester A. Arthur, is now lying dangerously ill at her home in Lexington-avenue, suffering from an attack of pneumonia of a serious character. The lady was seized with the malady on Saturday last, Gen. Arthur being at the time in Albany, and early on Sunday her illness had assumed such a severe form that he was telegraphed to return to New-York at once. He took passage on a milk train, and reached this City late on Sunday night, and has since then been in constant attendance at her bedside. At a late hour last night Mrs. Arthur was announced to be in a critical condition, and grave fears were entertained that she would not survive the attack. Mrs. Arthur is the only daughter of the late Capt. W. L. Herndon, United States Navy, whose life was devoted to eminent service for his country, and who, by his death, distinguished himself alike for his warm humanity and individual heroism. He served in the Florida and Mexican wars, and was afterward attached to the Naval Observatory at Washington. In 1851 he began a research of the Amazon, in which he was engaged nearly three years, under Government authority, and explored that river from its head-waters to its mouth. After the establishment of the California line of steamers, officers of the Navy were permitted by the Government to command the vessels of that line, and Capt. Herndon was placed in control of the steam-ship Central America, running from Aspinwall to New-York. In 1857, while on a voyage to this port, the vessel encountered a terrific gale off Cape Hatteras, and foundered, having on board many passengers and several millions of dollars in treasure, from California and South America. Under the admirable discipline of her commander all the women and children were saved, and when the vessel sank with the remaining passengers and crew, Capt. Herndon, still at his post of duty, went down with her. The country, while it was shocked by the disaster, was thrilled with pride at the details of his bravery and devotion, and a handsome public subscription was made for his widow, in addition to which a gold medal was struck and presented to her by Virginia, his native State. Congress and various State Legislatures also took official notice of his services and death, and a handsome monument was erected to his memory by the officers of the Navy in the grounds of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. His widow, Mrs. Arthur's mother, also a native of Virginia, died in April, 1878, at Hyères, France, and Mrs. Arthur went to Europe and brought back the remains. The shock and nervous tension caused by her bereavement and her long, sad journey, in the opinion of her friends, did much to impair her health, and she has ever since been visibly affected by it. She was married to Gen. Arthur about 20 years ago. Among her friends she is known as an amateur vocalist of most extraordinary merit, and as a genial, accomplished lady and devoted wife and mother.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 12.—A fourth body found in the Connecticut River yesterday afternoon proves to be that of Thomas Cunningham, 13 years old, of Thompsonville, Conn., who was drowned, with three companions on Saturday.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—By a peculiar combination of circumstances the sudden breaking of a bell-wire on board the steam-ship Lancaster, in the harbor, yesterday morning, came very near resulting in a terrible disaster to a passenger train on the New-York and New-England Railroad. The Lancaster, a large iron vessel, heavily loaded with coal, had passed the Congress-street draw and was approaching the railroad bridge, when the pilot rang to stop the engine. The wire broke, and the engineer, failing to receive the signal, the vessel kept on, striking the bridge with great force. The timbers were badly twisted, the bolt which locks the draw when closed was broken, and the railroad tracks upon the bridge were bent about 18 inches from their proper position. No one was upon the bridge or near the scene at the time, and the Sunday morning inward passenger train was approaching but a few hundred feet away. When only a train's length from the bridge the engineer noticed the disconnected rails. He reversed the engine and applied the air brake, bringing his train of five cars to a stop about 15 feet from the bridge. Had not the train been stopped, it would have been plunged into the water at the side of the track, and, it being high tide at the time, the loss of life would have been great. The cars were unloaded, and the passengers walked to the depot. A gang of men was quickly set at work making temporary repairs, so that the regular Sunday trains might start as usual. The steam-ship suffered slight damage from the collision.

FREE FOOD FOR TROUT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Fish Commission will furnish fresh-water shrimp to any parties in the State of New-York wishing them to stock their streams or ponds with a good food for brook-trout. They can be sent by express without a messenger. There will be no expense except the express charges on cans from the State hatching-house to their destination and return. Orders may be sent to the undersigned.

SETH GREEN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 8, 1880.

NEW FIELD FOR A MINISTER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 12.—The Central Baptist Church has given a call to the Rev. Benjamin O. True, late of Meriden, Conn.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

A delightful performance of "London Assurance" was enjoyed by a large audience at Wallack's last evening. The play was put upon the stage in the most tasteful style, and the performance was unusually smooth and spirited. The tone of "London Assurance" is more hard and artificial than "Old Heads and Young Hearts," and can only be acted with success by men and women carefully trained in the artificial school. Such a performer is Mr. Wallack; but Mr. Maurice Barrymore, who is a good natural actor, is not of this school, and strives in vain to catch its spirit. The latter's *Charles Courtley* is an incongruous personage—a cross between the real character and the young man of the day. However, Mr. Barrymore's acting would be far from displeasing if it were not marred by a lack of ease in manner and a lack of clearness and emphasis in utterance. The purest specimen of artificial acting in this performance—a performance in most respects familiar to our readers—is Mr. John Gilbert's *Sir Harcourt Courtley*, an impersonation marked equally by scholarly taste, ripe judgment, perfect balance, and impressive dignity. Only a great comedian could present such a conception with so much proportion in its parts and strength in its general effect. What a contrast to the simple, ingenuous, tender-hearted old minister in "Old Heads and Young Hearts." Yet it is sometimes pretended that Mr. Gilbert's acting possesses every quality but the rarest—variety. It would probably be found on examination that it is Mr. Gilbert's characters which are devoid of variety, not his impersonations. Mr. Wallack's *Dazzle* is as amusing as ever, and though some of its youthful spirit has evaporated, this does not lessen the interest it excites. What *Dazzle* has lost in dash, he makes up in confidence. Miss Dyas, it is almost needless to say, was a merry and spirited *Lady Gay*, though she falls short of Miss Davenport in this sparkling character. Mr. Edwards's *Max Harkaway* was an excellent performance; and Mr. Beckett's *Meddle*—one of his best parts—was a lively type of low-comedy. Mr. Floyd, Mr. Holland, Miss Germon, and Miss Boniface were also in the cast, and added to its general effectiveness. On the whole, the representation was notable for artistic unity and finish. "London Assurance" will be played all this week, and will be followed next Monday evening by "She Stoops to Conquer." "My Awful Dad" and "The Liar" are now in preparation. It is possible that Robertson's "Home" will not form part of this interesting series—though we trust it will be included, as at first announced.

ANOTHER CIRCUS.

The "Imperial Parisian Circus" was opened in the old Aquarium Building, on Broadway, last evening. The managers announce it as their object to establish a permanent circus in this City, on the European plan, in which not only the best artists of the arena shall be engaged, but the dresses and properties shall be of a character to please the most refined audiences. These promises were entirely fulfilled last evening. The attendants in the ring, who held the paper balloons and balanced the hurdles, were all in full evening dress, and everybody who appeared in the ring was costumed in a manner to please the most fastidious taste. In the "Imperial" entrée by the company, which opened the performance, the male riders were attired in full dress, with top boots, English leggings, swallow-tailed coats, white vests, and high silk hats. The ladies appeared in purple riding habits, with Derby hats, and passed in review before the gentlemen. The effect was exceedingly pretty, if not imperial, and the spectacle was applauded by an immense throng of spectators. Five clowns contributed to the amusement of the evening—James Cook, who has not appeared in this rôle before for 12 years; William Burke, Samuel Stickney, Frederick Aymar, and Charles McCarthy. Moreover, some of their jokes were new. The doings of the acrobats and riders were pleasant features of the performance. The sports on the carpet by the Lenton Brothers, and the hurdle hurricane riding by William Gorman, were loudly applauded. The trapeze and aerial ascension act by Miss Lottie Moranda is novel and thrilling. After the usual gyrations on the trapeze, she is drawn to the roof by a rope to which she clings with her teeth, held suspended for some minutes, and then slowly lowered. Throughout this performance she plays on an accordeon. A grand equestrian act by Robert Stickney, called forth stormy applause, and Miss Pauline Lee, in her performance as a juggling equestrienne, was received with great favor. The opening of the Imperial Parisian Circus was characterized by an audience calculated to encourage the managers. The house was full, and hundreds were turned away from the doors, notwithstanding the stormy weather.

MR. MAPLESON'S BOSTON SEASON.

The brief opera season of two weeks in Boston, which was closed on Saturday last, has been unanimously pronounced the most brilliant that has been given in that city. The candid judgment of the Boston press and public has echoed what was said in New-York as to the merits of Mr. Mapleson's principal artists, the perfect ensemble, the generous spirit of the management, and the excellent taste which characterized the representations of the company. The company was evidently in "good form" and there was really nothing for the critics to do, but to praise the several representations, the merits of which the correct judgment and musical cultivation of experienced opera habitués recognized. Mr. Mapleson was generally accorded the acknowledgments due him for his honest zeal and faithfulness in securing Mlle. Marimon, after it was found that Mme. Gerster could not fulfill her engagement with him. Mme. Gerster won a great triumph in Boston last year, and her reappearance was anticipated with the same interest that was manifested in New-York. Notwithstanding the pronounced and unequivocal success of Mlle. Marimon in New-York, the Boston musical pulse was not quickened before her first appearance. She was there pitted against the same odds as "a substitute for Mme. Gerster," and had only her own abilities to rely upon. The verdict which was pronounced here after her début in "La Sonnambula" was repeated as a matter of course, and in the six performances in which she appeared during the two weeks Mlle. Marimon dispelled all doubts, and excited the enthusiasm of her audiences. The other principals of the company were no less successful. Mlle. Valleria, who was recognized in New-York as a painstaking and thoroughly trained young singer, with a lovely quality of voice and excellent method, made a decided impression in Boston in the four representations of opera in which she was heard, and also in the "Stabat Mater," in which she is undoubtedly superior to any other artist. Her charming manner and unassuming excellence won the sympathies of the public, as was always the case in New-York. Mme. Ambre likewise is credited by the Boston critics with a superior performance in "Aida," and Miss Cary and Mme. Lablache come in for their share of the general praise. The strength of Mr. Mapleson's company in the principal male voices was naturally a subject of comment, and Signor Campanini was the recipient of the same enthusiastic notice he never fails to deserve and to win. It seems to be the best opinion in Boston that the great tenor has improved on last year's singing, and that no such artist has been heard there before. This is not surprising in view of what he achieved in this City, and would doubtless have been the verdict even in a place of less general musical knowledge and appreciation. The pure quality of his voice, the spirit and earnestness of his personations, and above all the elegance of his delivery and his faultless style, were apparently as much enjoyed in Boston as here. Signor Galassi in "Rigoletto," (perhaps his greatest rôle,) *Germont* in "Traviata," and *Antonio* in "Linda," repeated his former successes, and was evidently highly appreciated as he deserves to be. Del Puente was pronounced "the best *Mephistopheles* ever seen in Boston," and Rancio, Behrens, and Monti were generally commended. In the summary of the season, one of the leading papers says:

"The ensemble of the opera has been marvelously complete, and the prince of conductors, Signor Arditi, has contributed in no slight degree to the successes of the two weeks' season. His orchestra and chorus have shown the most complete evidence of thorough training, and it was a genuine relief to hear the concerted music given in a manner that called for honest praise. How often are the brilliant efforts of painstaking artists spoiled by a band of performers who might well be called the hod-carriers of music! The choruses were well-trained, and sang in time and tune, the male voices particularly being rich and strong."

It is quite evident that Mr. Mapleson's efforts to give Italian opera in the best style, with the ablest artists of the world, were appreciated in Boston. The company left on Saturday, and were to appear last night in "Aida" in Chicago.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Thursday afternoon the public rehearsal for the Symphony Society's third concert will be given at Steinway Hall.

On Thursday night the concert in aid of the German Emigrant Home is to take place at Steinway Hall, when a number of well-known artists will appear.

Miss Anna Bock will give her first concert at Steinway Hall to-night, with the assistance of Messrs. Richard Arnold, Gramm, Müller, and Dulcken. The programme is interesting, the accomplished young pianiste herself taking part in five of the six numbers announced.

Mr. Albert D. Hubbard, a pianist, whose performance has been formerly commended in THE TIMES, will give a piano recital on Thursday afternoon, at Chickering Hall. He will play Beethoven's "Sonata Pathetique" and selections from the works of Raff, Rubinstein, Chopin, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Schumann, and Liszt.

The programme of the first week of Mr. Max Strakosch's opera season, which begins on Monday evening next at Booth's Theatre, is announced as follows: On Monday "Aida," with Mlles. Singer and Belocca, Messrs. Petrovich, Storti and Castelmary in the principal rôles. On Tuesday "La Traviata," by Mlle. Lablanche, Signor Lazzarini and Signor Storti. Wednesday evening "Faust" will be given. The *Mephistopheles* will be Signor Castelmary, who gives a most powerful representation of the part. Mlle. Singer will make her second appearance on Thursday in "Norma," an opera which is necessarily but seldom heard, and in which this artist is said to be a worthy successor of the great dramatic sopranos who have won fame in this rôle. Friday's opera will be "Carmen," with Mlle. Belocca in the title rôle, and as the matinée on Saturday "Aida" will be repeated. The sale of seats is to begin on Thursday morning at the theatre.

THE SAFETY OF RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A decision was rendered in the United States Supreme Court to-day in the case of Annie Hough, plaintiff in error, against The Texas Pacific Railroad Company, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas. The question presented by this case is, to what extent and under what circumstances a railroad or other corporation is liable in a suit for damages based on the accidental killing of one of its employes while in its service. In the present instance the employe's death was, it is alleged, due to the defective construction and condition of his locomotive. The railroad company maintains, and the courts below charged the jury, that a corporation is not liable for injuries to one of its employes when such injuries result from the carelessness of one of his fellow-servants. This court holds that although such is the general rule, it is subject to exceptions, one of which arises from the obligation of the corporation not to expose an employe to perils against which he may be guarded by proper diligence. Railroad officers who are invested with the power and duty of so guarding the safety of employes represent the personality of the corporation and their negligence from which injury results is the negligence of the corporation. If an employe, having knowledge of a defect in the machinery which he uses, gives notice thereof to the proper officers, and is promised by them that it shall be remedied, his subsequent use of such machinery, in the belief that it will be put in proper condition within a reasonable time, does not necessarily make him guilty of contributory negligence. The judgment of the lower court is reversed and the cause remanded, with directions to satisfy the verdict and award a new trial, and for such further proceedings as may be consistent with the opinion of this court. Mr. Justice Harlan delivered the opinion.

THE STRIKING PORK-PACKERS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—A meeting of Union men, held at the stock yards to-day, and lasting several hours, appointed a committee to wait on the packers and ask permission to retain membership in the Union in case they went to work. There was a decided majority in favor of terminating the strike in one way or another. There were about 6,000 at the meeting, and if their request is granted all will try to get work. It is, however, altogether improbable that the packers will give any of them employment until they have taken the iron-clad agreement. This will effectually break up the Union.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains: The Fraud in Maine; News from Washington; An Angry Husband's Act; The Hayden Trial; A New Railroad Law; The Government and the Isthmus Canal; Politics in North Carolina; The Greenback Conference; Latest Foreign News; All the General News; Letters from our Correspondents at Home and Abroad; Raising Calves for the Dairy; Notes from the Farm and Garden; Answers to Correspondents; Editorial Articles on Current Events; Current Literature and other interesting reading matter, and full Financial and Commercial Reports.

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MARRIED.

GRIBBEL—WOOD.—On Thursday, Jan. 8, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. A. D. Vail, D. D., JOHN GRIBBEL to LILLIE B., daughter of the late Arnold Wood, all of this City.

MACY—CARTER.—On Monday, Jan. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, Orange, N. J., by the Rev. Eldredge Mix, GEORGE H. MACY, of New-York City, to KATE LOUISE, eldest daughter of Oliver S. Carter.

PINNER—LOEWE.—In New-York, Jan. 8, by the Rev. Dr. Huebsch, MAX PINNER to Miss LOUISE LOEWE, at residence of bride's aunt.

DIED.

APPLETON.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1880, ISABEL, infant daughter of Eben and Isabel Slade Appleton, aged 3 years 4 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, Hawthorne-av., on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 12:15. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 11:03.

BULL.—Sunday, Jan. 11, ALEXANDER BULL, aged 68 years.

Funeral at Neelytown, Orange County, Wednesday, the 14th, at 12 M. Members of Eureka Lodge, No. 243, F. and A. M., invited to attend.

CUNNINGHAM.—At Chicago, on Friday, the 9th inst., CHARLES T., son of the late Major Joseph Cunningham, in 36th year of his age.

Funeral at the residence of his brother, Joseph H. Cunningham, No. 4 West 124th-st., on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 1 P. M.

EDWARDS.—Suddenly, on Jan. 11, 1880, RICHARD T., youngest son of Robert and Emma Edwards.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 129 East 122d-st., on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock.

GUION.—In Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 10, SARAH W., daughter of the late Rev. Alvah Guion.

Funeral at No. 682 Lafayette-av., Tuesday, Jan. 13, 3 P. M. Interment at Bedford, Wednesday.

HEDGE.—At Brooklyn, Long Island, on Sunday evening, Jan. 11, 1880, ROXELANA CHILDE, widow of Lemuel Hedge, formerly of Windsor, Vt., aged 87 years and 10 months.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son, George W. Hedge, No. 371 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, Tuesday, 13th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOWELLS.—On Friday, the 9th inst., at Flushing, Long Island, of pneumonia, aged 40 years, GEORGIE COGGESHALL, wife of Henry C. Howells and daughter of the late Capt. George Coggeshall, of Brooklyn.

Funeral services will be held at her late home, Maple-av., Flushing, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 2:30 P. M., reaching Flushing at 3. Carriages will meet train at Main-st. depot. Interment will be deferred.

HOLLAND.—Suddenly, on 12th inst., at the University Building, R. A. HOLLAND, in the 31st year of his age.

IVERS.—At Jersey City Heights, on Monday, the 12th inst., of Bright's disease, CHARLES IVERS.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 68 Madison-av., Wednesday, 14th, at 1:30 P. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 1 P. M.

KELLY.—Suddenly, in the 55th year of his age, HENRY KELLY.

Funeral services from his late residence, corner West 75th-st. and Boulevard, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

LAWRENCE.—On the 12th inst., EMMA FRANK, daughter of the late Mrs. Jennie D. Lawrence.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 328 West 21st-st., on Wednesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

LEONARD.—At Newburg, N. Y., Jan. 9, MARY A. LEONARD, relict of James H. Leonard, deceased.

LIVERMORE.—At Montclair, Monday morning, Jan. 12, in the 7th year of her age, FANNY ETHEL, youngest child of John R. and Lizzie Livermore.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, Montclair, Wednesday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be waiting the arrival of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad train leaving Barclay and Christopher sts. at 12:40.

MILSPAUGH.—Jan. 11 inst., PHILIP MILSPAUGH, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 50 Hoyt-st., Thursday, Jan. 15 inst., at 12 M. Interment at Elizabeth, N. J.

PAGE.—On Saturday, Jan. 10, BARBARA E., wife of Thomas Page.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 320 West 33d-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

POWELL.—At Cornwall-on-Hudson, Jan. 11, GURNET W. POWELL, aged 46 years.

Funeral Wednesday, 1:30 P. M., from Mrs. J. P. Smith's residence, Cornwall.

WHITE.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 11, 1880, RALPH H. WHITE.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of his father, R. Cornell White, No. 164 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock. Private interment on Wednesday.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 4 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Devonia via Moville; on Wednesday, at 4:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of New-York, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 5 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Brussels, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed;) and at 9:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, on Saturday, at 5 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Britannic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed;) and at 5 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Bolivia, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Gen. Werder, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Belize and Bay Islands, via New-Orleans, leave New-York Jan. 14. The mails for St. Pierre and Miquelon, via Halifax, leave New-York Jan. 15. The mails for Bermuda and the West Indies leave New-York Jan. 15. The mails for Havana leave New-York Jan. 15. The mails for Nassau, N. P., leave New-York Jan. 16 and 17. The mails for Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, and Trinidad leave New-York Jan. 17. The mails for Australia leave San Francisco Jan. 19. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Feb. 7.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, New-York, Jan. 10, 1880.

SPECIAL POST OFFICE NOTICE.

A mail for Europe will be made up at this office on Wednesday, Jan. 14, and dispatched by steam-ship Batavia, via Queenstown. Mails close at 12 M. Supplementary mail at 1:30 P. M.

THOMAS L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, New-York, Jan. 12, 1880.

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POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, at head-quarters, No. 496 Pearl-st. PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, President.
FRANK MCGRANE, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Meeting of above association will be held at Masonic Hall, No. 180 East 80th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1880, at 8 o'clock. J. C. JULIUS LANGBEIN, President.
A. L. MASON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 12.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JAN. 12.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Jan. 12—P. M.

The week opened on the Stock Exchange with a very irregular speculation, and the fluctuations in prices were wide and frequent. In the early dealings the market was rather weak in tone, but the depression was of brief duration, and was followed by a brisk purchasing movement, under which prices rapidly advanced. The improvement ranged from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{3}{8}$ ₩ cent., and was most marked in the low-priced shares, particularly Alton and Terre Haute, Chesapeake and Ohio, Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans, Mobile and Ohio, Marietta and Cincinnati, and Standard Mining. Late in the afternoon there was again some pressure to sell to realize profits, and a reaction of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ₩ cent. took place. Toward the close speculation was firm, under the leadership of Western Union and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, which advanced 2 and $5\frac{1}{4}$ ₩ cent., respectively, on the day's business.

The transactions aggregated 361,087 shares, including 36,050 Erie, 31,760 Western Union, 29,110 Kansas and Texas, 27,650 Wabash, 26,743 Marietta and Cincinnati, 25,220 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 19,551 Lake Shore, 18,300 Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, 17,600 St. Paul, 16,000 Pacific Mail, 9,630 North-west, 8,280 Ohio and Mississippi, 7,900 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 6,964 Mobile and Ohio, 6,600 Chesapeake and Ohio, 6,200 Lake Erie and Western, 5,780 Union Pacific, 5,300 New-Jersey Central, 5,300 Alton and Terre Haute, 4,915 C., C. and I. C., and 4,250 Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans.

North-west common fell off from $92\frac{1}{4}$ to $91\frac{5}{8}$, rose to $92\frac{1}{2}$, reacted to $91\frac{3}{4}$, and closed at $92\frac{1}{4}$; St. Paul common rose from $78\frac{5}{8}$ to $78\frac{7}{8}$, fell off to 78, and closed at $78\frac{1}{4}$; Lake Shore fell off from $101\frac{3}{4}$ to $100\frac{3}{8}$, recovered at $101\frac{3}{4}$, and closed at $101\frac{1}{4}$; Canada Southern advanced from $69\frac{3}{4}$ to $70\frac{1}{2}$, and reacted to $70\frac{1}{4}$; Michigan Central fell off from 91 to $90\frac{1}{4}$, and recovered to $90\frac{7}{8}$; Erie declined from $43\frac{5}{8}$ to 43, and closed at $43\frac{1}{4}$; the preferred opened at $70\frac{1}{4}$, and rose to $70\frac{7}{8}$; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from $86\frac{3}{4}$ to 87, fell off to $85\frac{1}{4}$, and recovered to $86\frac{1}{4}$; Delaware and Hudson ranged between $78\frac{1}{8}$ and 77, and closed at $76\frac{3}{4}$; New-Jersey Central declined from $83\frac{3}{8}$ to $81\frac{3}{4}$, and closed at $82\frac{1}{8}$; Morris and Essex declined from 105 to 104, and closed at $104\frac{1}{4}$; Reading fell off to $68\frac{3}{4}$, and rallied to $68\frac{7}{8}$; new Central Coal declined from $32\frac{1}{4}$ to $31\frac{1}{2}$, and closed at $31\frac{1}{2}$; Alton and Terre Haute advanced from $23\frac{3}{4}$ to $25\frac{3}{4}$, and preferred from $52\frac{1}{2}$ to $58\frac{1}{2}$; the former closed at $24\frac{3}{4}$, and the latter at 48; Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans advanced from 33 to 37, and reacted to $35\frac{1}{2}$; Chesapeake and Ohio common rose from 20 to 22, and do. first preferred from 32 to $33\frac{1}{4}$; C., C. and I. C. rose from $22\frac{5}{8}$ to $23\frac{1}{2}$, and closed at $22\frac{7}{8}$; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis fell off from $47\frac{1}{4}$ to $46\frac{1}{2}$; Hannibal and St. Joseph rose from $36\frac{1}{8}$ to $36\frac{7}{8}$, fell off to $35\frac{5}{8}$; the preferred advanced from $66\frac{7}{8}$ to 68, declined to $66\frac{3}{4}$, and recovered to $67\frac{1}{4}$; Houston and Texas rose from $57\frac{1}{2}$ to $60\frac{1}{4}$; Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette ranged between $7\frac{1}{8}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$; Kansas Pacific fell off from $94\frac{1}{4}$ to $93\frac{7}{8}$, and rose to $96\frac{1}{4}$; Keokuk and Des Moines sold up to $19\frac{3}{4}$, and preferred to 41; Louisville and Nashville rose from $86\frac{3}{4}$ to $88\frac{1}{4}$; Manhattan fell off from $54\frac{1}{2}$ to $52\frac{1}{2}$, and rallied to $53\frac{1}{4}$; Marietta and Cincinnati First preferred rose from 16 to 18, and do. Second preferred from 11 to $12\frac{1}{2}$, with closing sales at $17\frac{1}{8}$ and $11\frac{1}{2}$ respectively; Lake Erie and Western rose to 32, and fell off to $30\frac{7}{8}$; Mobile and Ohio rose from 25 to $27\frac{1}{8}$, and reacted to 26; Kansas and Texas advanced from $39\frac{3}{8}$ to $40\frac{1}{2}$, reacted to $39\frac{5}{8}$, and rallied to $40\frac{1}{8}$; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis rose from $84\frac{7}{8}$ to 89, reacted to $87\frac{1}{2}$, and finally sold up to $90\frac{1}{8}$; Northern Pacific advanced from 33 to $33\frac{1}{2}$, and preferred from 57 to $57\frac{3}{4}$; Ohio and Mississippi rose from $30\frac{5}{8}$ to $31\frac{7}{8}$, reacted to $30\frac{7}{8}$, and closed at $31\frac{1}{8}$; the preferred sold up from $59\frac{1}{4}$ to 62, and closed at $61\frac{1}{2}$; St. Paul and Sioux City sold at 38@39, and preferred at $76\frac{1}{2}$; Wabash fell off from $44\frac{1}{2}$ to 44, rose to $44\frac{7}{8}$, declined to $43\frac{5}{8}$, and recovered to $44\frac{1}{4}$; the preferred rose from $67\frac{7}{8}$ to $69\frac{1}{2}$, reacted to $67\frac{7}{8}$, and recovered to $68\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis and San Francisco fell off from $42\frac{3}{4}$ to $42\frac{1}{2}$; preferred from $54\frac{1}{2}$ to 53; First preferred from $73\frac{1}{8}$ to $72\frac{3}{8}$; Iron Mountain declined from $53\frac{5}{8}$ to $53\frac{1}{4}$, rose to $53\frac{7}{8}$, fell off to $52\frac{3}{4}$, and closed at $52\frac{7}{8}$; Union Pacific rose from $88\frac{3}{4}$ to 90, and reacted to 89; Western Union advanced from $102\frac{1}{4}$ to $104\frac{3}{8}$; Atlantic and Pacific from 41 to $42\frac{1}{2}$; Pacific Mail fell off to 39, advanced to $39\frac{3}{4}$, declined to $38\frac{7}{8}$, and rallied to $39\frac{1}{4}$. Among investment shares, New-York Central fell off from 134 to 133, and recovered to the former figure; Metropolitan declined to 118; Chicago and Alton sold at $109\frac{1}{4}$; Pittsburg at 109; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy fell off from $144\frac{1}{2}$ to $142\frac{1}{4}$; Illinois Central was steady at $101\frac{1}{2}$@$101\frac{5}{8}$.

The Money market was easy early in the day, with 5@6 ₩ cent. as the ruling rates for call loans, but during the afternoon Stock Exchange borrowers paid a slight commission in addition to the legal rate for accommodations. The closer working of the market was attributed to the shifting of some large loans, incident to the settlements with Mr. Vanderbilt by the New-York Central syndicate. At the close money was offered again at 5@6 ₩ cent. Discounts are unchanged. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying $\frac{1}{8}$ off, selling $\frac{1}{8}$ premium; Charleston, buying 5-16 discount, selling $\frac{1}{8}$@par; New-Orleans, commercial, 2.50 discount, bank $1 discount; St. Louis, 75 premium; Chicago, 60 to 70 premium and Boston, par.

The steam-ship Britannic, which has arrived from Europe, brought $160,000 in gold bars.

The foreign advices reported a strong market at London for British Consols, which advanced to $97\frac{7}{8}$ for both money and the account. United States Government bonds were strong and $\frac{1}{8}$ ₩ cent. higher for new 4s, at 107, $\frac{1}{4}$ ₩ cent. higher for $4\frac{1}{2}$s, at $110\frac{7}{8}$, and steady for 5s at $106\frac{3}{4}$. In American railway securities Erie common advanced from $44\frac{1}{2}$ to $44\frac{7}{8}$; do. preferred was steady at 72, do. consolidated Firsts at 119, and do. funded 5s, at 85; do. consolidated Seconds rose from $90\frac{3}{8}$ to $91\frac{1}{4}$, but reacted to 91; Reading declined from $36\frac{3}{8}$ to $36\frac{1}{4}$; Pennsylvania advanced from $52\frac{1}{2}$ to $52\frac{3}{4}$; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from $66\frac{3}{8}$ to 68, and do. Seconds from $35\frac{3}{8}$ to $36\frac{1}{4}$. At Paris, Rentes declined to 81f. 72½c.

The Sterling Exchange market was firm, and the leading drawers advanced their asking rates to $4 83 for bankers' 60-day bills, and to $4 85½ for demand, with actual business at $4 82½@$4 82¾ and $4 84¾@$4 85, respectively. Cables sold at $4 85¼@$4 85½, and commercial at $4 80½@$4 81¼. The inquiry was quite active, while the offerings of bills continue limited.

Government bonds were strong on a large volume of business, with a further improvement in prices. The sales included nearly $800,000 4s at 104@104¼; $230,000 coupon 5s at 103⅝, and $156,000 4½s at 107⅛@107½. In railroad bonds the transactions were large. The early dealings were characterized by great buoyancy, but toward the close there was some reaction from the highest point under realizations. The Kansas and Texas, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Mobile and Ohio issues led in point of activity, and advanced sharply under brisk purchases; Texas Pacific Incomes rose 3¾ ₩ cent., to 78; C. C. and I. C. Incomes 2, to 39¾, and International Second Purchasing Committee receipts 4, to 45; Erie consolidated Seconds fell off from 88 to 87½, and rose to 88½; the New-Jersey Central, North-west, and St. Paul issues were ¼@1 ₩ cent. higher. State bonds were quiet and firm.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1880.

Receipts	$3,321,732 27
Payments	3,252,674 91
Balance, coin	99,865,324 36
Balance, notes	5,498,981 58

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 12.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	103⅞	104⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	107⅜	107⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅜	103⅝
Adams Express	106½	106½
American Express	57	58⅝
Albany and Susquehanna	103	103
Alton and Terre Haute	23¾	24¾
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	52½	58
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	41	42½
American District Telegraph	71¼	71¼
Boston Water Power	11¼	11¼
Boston Air Line	57	57
Boston Land Company	....	5¾
B., C. R. and Northern	66¼	67⅞
Canton	69½	68
Canada Southern	69¾	70¼
Caribou Mining	....	5⅜
Central Arizona	21½	16¼
Chic., St. Louis & N. O.	35	35½
C., C. C. and Ind.	79	79½
Chesapeake and Ohio	20	22
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	32	33¼
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	23	23
C. C. and Ind. Central	22⅝	22⅞
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	144½	142¼
Chicago and Alton	109	109¼
Chicago and Alton pref.	117	117
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	47	46½
Chicago and North-western	92¾	92¼
Chicago and North-western pref.	107½	107⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	78¾	78¼
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	103	103
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	153½	153½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	108¾	109
Consolidation Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumberland Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	86¾	86¼
Delaware and Hudson	78½	76¾
Excelsior Mining	25½	25
Hannibal and St. Joseph	36⅛	35⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	67¾	67¼
Harlem	160	160
Homestake Mining	38	38
Houston and Texas	57½	60
Illinois Central	101¾	101½
Ind., Bloom. & Western	....	8
Ind., Cin. and Lafayette	7	7¼
Kansas Pacific	94¼	96
Keokuk and Des Moines	17¼	19¾
Keokuk and Des Moines pref.	....	41
Lake Shore	101¾	101¼
Lake Erie and Western	31½	30⅞
La Platte	....	5⅛
Louisville and Nashville	87	88¼
Little Pittsburg	29½	29¾
Manhattan Elevated	54½	53¼
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref.	16	17⅛
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref.	11	11½
Metropolitan Railroad	121	118
Michigan Central	90¾	90⅞
Mobile and Ohio	25	26
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	39⅛	40⅛
Morris and Essex	105	104¼
Maryland Coal	25	25
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	84⅞	90⅛
New Central Coal	32½	31½
New-Jersey Central	83⅜	82⅛
New-York Central	134	134
New-York Elevated	126	126
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	43⅝	43¼
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref.	70¼	70⅞
Northern Pacific	33	33
Northern Pacific pref.	57	57⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	30½	31⅛
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	59¼	61½
Oregon Railway and Navigation	110	114½
Pacific Mail	39¼	39¼
Panama	170	170
Philadelphia and Reading	70¾	68⅞
Pullman Palace Car Company	107	110
Quicksilver	22½	22½
Quicksilver pref.	65	65
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	20	20
Rensselaer and Saratoga	112	112
Standard Mining	30	35
Sutro Tunnel	4	4
St. Louis and San Francisco	42⅝	42
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	54½	52½
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	73⅛	72⅜
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern	53⅝	52⅞
St. Paul and Sioux City	38	38
St. Paul and Sioux City pref.	76	76½
Union Pacific	88¾	89
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	44½	44¼
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.	68	68¾
Wells, Fargo Express	....	101¼
Western Union Telegraph	102¼	104⅜
United States Express	49	49
Climax Mining	....	3¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
American Express	58⅝	58⅝	120
Alton and Terre Haute	25¾	23¾	3,500
Alton and T. H. pref.	58½	52½	1,900
A. and P. Telegraph	42½	41	2,100
Bur., C. R. and Northern	68	67	600
Canada Southern	70½	69¾	2,300
Central Arizona	17	16¾	2,300
Chic., St. Louis and N. O.	37	33	4,250
C., C., C. and Ind.	....	....	350
Chesapeake and Ohio	22	20	4,100
Ches. and Ohio 1st pref.	33¼	32	2,500
C. C. and I. C.	23½	22⅝	4,915
Chic., Bur. and Quincy	143	142¼	200
Chicago and Alton	....	....	700
Chi., St. Paul and Minn.	47¼	46½	300
Chicago and North-west.	92½	91⅝	9,630
Chicago and N. W. pref.	107⅞	107½	130
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul	78⅞	78	17,600
Chic., Mil. and S. P. pref.	103	103	200
Cleveland and Pittsburg	109	109	100
Del., Lack. and Western	87	85¼	25,220
Delaware and Hudson	77	76	950
Excelsior Mining	25	25	200
Hannibal and St. Joseph	36⅞	35⅝	4,300
Hannibal and St. Jo. pref.	68	66¾	3,600
Houston and Texas	60¼	57½	1,770
Illinois Central	101⅝	101½	850
Ind., Bloom. & W.	8	8	100
Ind., Cin. and Lafayette	7½	7⅛	1,500
Kansas Pacific	96¼	93⅞	2,600
Keokuk and Des Moines	19¾	18	900
K. and D. Moines pref.	41	41	200
Lake Shore	101¾	100⅜	19,551
Lake Erie and Western	32	30⅞	6,220
Louisville and Nashville	88¼	86¾	2,000
Little Pittsburg	29½	29½	650
Manhattan Railroad	54½	52½	2,575
Mar. and Cin. 1st pref.	18	16	13,943
Mar. and Cin. 2d pref.	12½	11	12,800
Michigan Central	91	90¼	3,450
Mobile and Ohio	27⅛	25	6,964
Mo., Kansas and Texas	40½	39⅝	29,110
Morris and Essex	104½	104	720
Missouri Pacific	25½	25	125
Nash., Chat. and St. L.	90⅛	84⅞	18,300
New Central Coal	32¼	31½	1,300
New-Jersey Central	83	81¾	5,300
New-York Central	134	133	1,325
N. Y., L. E. and W.	43⅝	43	36,050
N. Y., L. E. and W. pref.	70⅞	70¼	600
Northern Pacific	33½	33	3,571
Northern Pacific pref.	57¾	57	700
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅞	30⅝	8,280
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	62	59	1,750
Ontario Mining	114¾	114¾	100
Pacific Mail	39¾	39	16,000
Phila. and Reading	69⅞	68¾	5,850
Pullman Palace Car Co.	110	110	200
Quicksilver	22½	22	2,600
Quicksilver pref.	66	64½	1,600
Standard Mining	35¾	30⅞	2,557
Sutro Tunnel	4	3⅞	3,550
St. L. and San F.	42¾	42	300
St. L. and San F. pref.	54½	52½	1,400
St. L. and S. F. 1st pref.	73	72⅜	600
St. Louis, Iron M. and So.	53⅞	52¾	2,600
St. P. and S. City	39	38	800
St. P. and S. City pref.	76½	76½	200
Union Pacific	90	88¾	5,780
W., St. L. and Pacific	44⅞	43⅝	10,000
W., St. L. and Pacific pref.	69½	67⅞	17,650
Wells-Fargo Express	101¼	101¼	200
Western Union	104⅜	102	31,760
Climax Mining	3½	3½	400
Total sales			361,087

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	102½	103
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	102½	103
United States 6s, 1881, registered	104⅛	104⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	104⅛	104⅜
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103⅜	103⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅜	103⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	107⅜	107½
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	107⅜	107½
United States 4s, 1907, registered	104⅛	104⅜
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	104⅛	104⅜
United States currency 6s, 1895	121	....
United States currency 6s, 1896	121¼	....
United States currency 6s, 1897	122	....
United States currency 6s, 1898	122½	123
United States currency 6s, 1899	123	....

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	@482	482½@482¾
Demand	@484½	484¾@485
Cable transfers	@486	485¼@485½
Commercial	@	480½@481¼
Commercial, 3 days	@	483 @483¼
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	520 @521¼	520⅝@522½
Demand	517½@518¾	518¾@519⅜
Cable transfers	@516¼	@519⅜
Commercial	@	523¾@525
Commercial, 3 days	@	522½@523
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	520 @521¼	520⅝@522½
Demand	517½@518¾	518¾@519⅜
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	520 @521¼	520⅝@522½
Demand	517½@518¾	518¾@519⅜
Reichsmarks:		
60-days sight	94⅛@ 95	94½@ 94⅞
Demand	95⅛@ 95⅜	95⅛@ 95½
Commercial	@	94⅛@ 94⅜
Commercial, 3 days	@	94⅞@ 95

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$158,396,157
Balances	5,632,845

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

[illegible]

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 12.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	119¾	120
United Railroads of New-Jersey	183	....
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅞	50⅞
Reading Railroad	34⅝	34¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	52⅞	53
Catawissa Railroad preferred	48⅜	49
Northern Pacific common	33¼	33½
Northern Pacific preferred	57⅞	58
Northern Central Railroad	33⅞	34
Lehigh Navigation	37⅞	38
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	12¾	13
Hestonville Railway	25⅞	26
Philadelphia and Erie	18⅜	19

The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company has declared a dividend of *Two and one-half ₩ cent.*, payable on and after Monday, Feb. 2, next. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-street. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland.

A quarterly dividend of *Two ₩ cent.* on the capital stock of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company will be paid at the Grand Central Depot, Treasurer's office, on the 15th inst.

The gross earnings of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway for the month ending Dec. 31 were: 1879, $52,383 39; 1878, $29,867 70; increase in 1879, $22,515 69. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1879, $471,344 90; 1878, $405,235 22; increase in 1879, $66,109 68.

The following are the estimated gross earnings of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company for December: 1879, $666,828; 1878, $505,843; increase, $160,985.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 12.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

[illegible]

*Ex dividend.

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 12.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

Due 1909. Interest January and July.

Secured by a first lien on the

SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

For sale by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 26 Nassau-street.
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 63 William-street.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Flour in fair demand … [illegible]

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 12.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat active, but lower and unsettled; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 25; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 26¾, cash; $1 27½, February; $1 28¾, March; sales at $1 26⅞@$1 28, February; No. 3 do., $1 11½; Rejected, 93c. Corn dull, weak, and lower at 39¾c., cash; 39⅝c.@40c., February; 44⅞c., May; Rejected, 36⅞c. Oats dull, weak, and lower at 34¼c., cash; 34⅛c.@34¼c., January; 34¼c., February; 39c., May. Rye steady and unchanged at 78c. Barley firmer at 85⅞c.@86c. Timothy-seed in good demand and a shade higher; fair to choice, $2 70@$2 88; Flax-seed, $1 51. Dressed Hogs firmer at $5 25@$6 30. Pork dull at $13 37½, cash; $13 45 February; $13 60@$13 62½, March. Lard unsettled, but generally lower, at $7 60, cash; $7 70, February; $7 80, March. Bulk-meats unsettled but lower; Shoulders, $4 35; Short Rib, $6 80; Short Clear, $6 85. Eggs—Ordinary to fresh, 15c.@18c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 10. Receipts—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 56,000 bushels; Corn, 90,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Rye, 2,100 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 78,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Rye, 3,300 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. At the Close—Wheat active but lower at $1 26⅞, February; $1 27¾, March. Corn firmer, but not quotably higher. Oats dull, weak, and lower at 34c., January, 34¼c., February. Pork active but lower at $13 40 asked, February; $13 52½ bid, March. Lard dull and lower at $7 65 bid, February; $7 75 bid, March.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 12.—Flour easier. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 32, cash; $1 31¾@$1 32, January; $1 33½@$1 35⅛, February; $1 36½@$1 39¼, March; No. 3 do., $1 22 bid. Corn lower at 37c.@37¼c., cash; 37c., January; 37⅛c.@38c., February; 39⅛c.@39⅜c., March; 42⅞c.@42⅞c., May. Oats lower at 37⅛c.@37¼c., cash; 37⅛c., January; 37⅝c.@38c., February. Rye dull at 82c. asked. Barley dull and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 09. Pork lower; jobbing at $13 25. Lard nominally lower at $7 40. Bulk-meats dull and lower; Shoulders, $4 10@$4 15; Clear Rib, $6 50@$6 60; Clear Sides, $6 65@$6 75. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, $5 25; Clear Rib, $7 37½; Clear Sides, $7 60. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Rye, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 143,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—Flour dull and nominal; Family, $6 10@$6 35; fancy, $6 90. Wheat dull at $1 33@$1 35; receipts, 234 bushels; shipments, 3,000 bushels. Corn easier at 43c.@44½c. Oats in fair demand at 39c.@41c. Rye dull at 90c.@93c. Barley steady at 85c.@90c. Pork dull at $13 25@$13 50. Lard quiet at 7½c. Bulk-meats firm; Shoulders, 4¾c.; Clear Rib, $6 60; Clear Sides, $6 85. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib, $7 30; Clear Sides, $7 50. Green-meats in fair demand; Shoulders, 4⅞c.; Sides, 5¾c.; Hams, 6¾c.@7¼c. Whisky steady, with a fair demand, at $1 08. Sugar firmer; Hards, 10½c.@11c.; New-Orleans, 6¼c.@8⅞c. Butter dull and unchanged. Hogs active, firm, and higher; common, $3 75@$4 30; light, $4 35@$4 56; packing, $4 50@$4 70; butchers', $4 70@$4 80; receipts, 4,800 head; shipments, 695 head.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 12.—Flour dull and lower. Wheat unsettled at the opening, declined ⅞c., and closed unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 26½; do. soft, $1 26; No. 2 Milwaukee, spot and January, $1 24½; February, $1 25¼; March, $1 28⅝; No. 3 do., $1 10½; No. 4 do., $1 03½; Rejected, 95c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2, 39⅞c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 34c. Rye lower; No. 1, 76c. Barley unsettled; No. 2 Spring, 72⅞c. Provisions lower; Mess Pork quiet at $13 10, cash; $13 30, February. Lard—Prime Steam, $7 45, cash; $7 55, February. Live Hogs buoyant and higher at $4 50@$4 75; Dressed Hogs firm at $5 15@$5 25. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 53,000 bushels; Barley, 3,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 2,500 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 775 bbls. Wheat quiet and unchanged; White and Red State, $1 45. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 59c. Barley dull and unchanged; sales, 5,000 bushels Canada on private terms; 1,000 bushels State at 70c.; No. 1 bright Canada held at $1; No. 1 Canada, 90c.; No. 2 Canada, 82c. Rye dull and nominal. Corn-meal steady; bolted, $25; unbolted, $24. Mill-feed steady, with a good demand; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $21; Middlings, $22. Receipts—Railroads—Wheat, 1,500 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 4,600 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 800 bbls.; Wheat, 1,200 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Lumber, 60,000 feet. Grain in Store and Afloat—Wheat, 375,000 bushels; Corn, 420,000 bushels; Barley, 630,000 bushels; Rye, 4,400 bushels.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 12.—Flour about steady; sales, 300 bbls. White at $6 50. Wheat easier; Extra White Michigan, $1 33; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 32, spot and January; $1 35, February; $1 39¼, March; $1 42, April; $1 44, May. Corn in fair demand; No. 1 Yellow, 49c.; High Mixed, 48¼c.; No. 1 Mixed, 48c.; No. 2 do., 46c. Oats firm, with an active demand; No. 1 White, 40¼c.; No. 2 do., 39½c.; No. 1 Mixed, 39½c.; No. 2 do., 37c. Clover-seed dull and declining; No. 2, $4 60; prime, $4 80; choice, $5 30. Dressed Hogs in good demand at $5 10@$5 20. Receipts—Flour, 1,900 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 5,600 bushels; Oats, 1,300 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 300 bbls.; Wheat, none; Corn, 1,800 bushels; Oats, 2,900 bushels.

TOLEDO, Jan. 12.—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, February, $1 37; March, $1 40; April, $1 42; May, $1 45¼. Corn dull; High Mixed, 42c.; No. 2, spot 41c.; May, 46⅛c.; Rejected, 40½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 38½c. Clover-seed dull; Mammoth, $5 05. At the close—Wheat dull; No. 2 Red Winter, February, $1 38½; May, $1 44¼. Amber Michigan, February, $1 35⅝. Receipts—Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 41,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 31. Corn firmer; White, 46c.; Mixed, 45c. Oats steady; White, 41c.; Mixed, 40c. Rye quiet at 91c. Pork firm at $14. Lard strong; choice Leaf, tierce, 8½c.; keg 9¼c. Bulk-meats firm; Shoulders, 4¼c.; Clear Rib, 6⅞c.; Clear Sides, 7⅛c. Bacon scarce and firm; Shoulders, none here; Clear Rib, 7⅜c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 9½c.@10½c. Whisky quiet at $1 08.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 12.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 42c. Resin firm; Strained, $1 27½; good Strained, $1 30. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 60; Yellow Dip, $2 60. Tar firm at $1 40. Corn steady; prime White, 58c.; Mixed, 55c.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Cheese market dull; 300 bxs. factory Cheese sold here to-day at 11c.@11½c., and 75 pkg. of Butter at 22c.@26c. There are 10,000 bxs. of Cheese in store here.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 12.—The Printing Cloth market has shown some demand, but with sales very moderate, the last quotations are firmly maintained by holders.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 12.—Petroleum steady and unchanged at 9¾c. for Standard White.

PEORIA, Jan. 12.—Whisky steady at $1 08½.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—Flour dull and lower; … [illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Jan. 12, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, Lespinasse & Friedman sold the 15 five-story brick buildings, with plot of land 180 by 204 by 200 by 103.10 by 20 by 103.8, Nos. 10 to 22 Rutgers-place, south side, running through to (Nos. 294 to 308 Cherry-street,) 103.2 feet east of Jefferson-st., for $133,592, to John O'Connor. L. J. & I. Phillips, under similar court decree, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, disposed of a one-story frame stable, with plot of land 173 by — by 98 by 25.6 by 75 by 102.2, on East 71st-st., north-west corner of Avenue B; also, land under water, opposite the above, for $19,000, to Moses Taylor and others, as Executors, Trustees, and plaintiff.

The following sales were postponed: Sale by Louis Mesier of four lots on West 117th-st., east of 9th-av., adjourned to Jan. 19, and sale by Scott & Myers of 18¼ City lots on Washington Heights, adjourned to Jan. 26.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Jan. 12.

Commerce-st., No. 14, 25x87.6; Adam Van Orden and wife to Rachel A. Romaine	$12,000
Division-st., n. s., 22.5 ft. e. of Ridge-st., 22.5x64.1x irregular; A. Erbe, Referee, to the Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged and Indigent Females	3,900
New-st., n. e. corner of Forest-av., 75x145.2; G. W. Dayton, Referee, to W. J. Best, Receiver of the German Savings Bank of Morrisania	1,550
Seaman-av., e. w. corner of Hawthorne-st., 100x200; E. E. Searing and wife to John J. Searing	6,000
Lexington-av., w. s., from 104th to 105th sts., 201.10x82.4x irregular; John H. Deane and others to Ann E. Davis	24,250
Lexington-av., w. s., 68.2 ft. n. of 72d-st., 17x72.10 2-7; Jacob Shipsey to Louisa Dibbs	12,000
Lexington-av., e. s., corner of 111th-st., 50x100.11; F. Bloodgood and wife and others to Spencer A. Fanning	10,000
Opdyke-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-st., 24th Ward, 50x100; Jane Potter to Michael Phelan	500
South Broadway, e. s., 24th Ward, parts of Lots Nos. 11 and 13, 200x irregular; William L. Burke and wife to Bowie Dash and another	1,500
South Broadway, e. s., Lots Nos. 7, 9, 11, and 13; Eliza S. Leggett to William L. Burke	nom.
Same property; Margaret G. Paddock to William L. Burke	nom.
Alexander-av., n. e. corner of 135th-st., 60x75; also, e. s. of Alexander-av., 50 ft. s. of 135th-st., 40x75; and also, n. s. corner of Alexander-av. and 134th-st., 60x75; John Mooney and wife to Frederick F. Thompson	nom.
2d-av., n. w. corner of 72d-st., 127.8x100x irregular; W. G. Langdon and another, Executors, &c., to Max Danziger	32,000
3d-av., 12th Ward, Lots Nos. 600 and 601; J. H. Bloodgood and wife to F. W. Bloodgood and another	nom.
4th-av., n. w. corner of 110th-st., 80x100.10; John H. Deane and wife to Thomas F. Treacy	17,000
120th-st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x81.6x irregular, and also, s. s. 120th-st., 350 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.11; Charles H. Fellows and wife to George W. Tubbs	5,300
Same property; George W. Tubbs and wife to Jefferson M. Levy and another	nom.
132d-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 12th-av., 375x99.10; Enoch L. Fancher and wife to J. A. C. Gray, Receiver of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company	nom.
Same property; J. A. C. Gray, Receiver, &c., to Ambrose C. Kingsland	14,250
127th-st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x99.11; Neal A. Shaw to Sarah E. Webb and another	nom.
Same property; Harriet Dewey and others to Sarah E. Webb and another	nom.
92d-st., n. s., 525 ft. e. of 9th-av., 100.9x100.8½x irregular; M. H. Cashman and others to R. Quirk	nom.
Same property; M. H. Cashman, Executor, &c., to R. Quirk	8,000
16th-st., n. s., 530 ft. w. of 2d-av., 32x94.7; Louis C. Raegener to Anthony Dugro, "painter"	1,900
144th-st., s. s., 525 ft. e. of Willis-av., to Mill Brook, 77x irregular; Mary Bryant and husband to the Mayor, &c.	300
138th-st., n. s., to s. s. 139th-st., 150 ft. e. of Willis-av., 25x200; Elizabeth Warden and husband to Mary F. Murphy	1,500
116th-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., 40x100.11; John H. Deane and wife to Thomas F. Treacy	8,500
77th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Madison-av., 18.9x102.2; William L. Jacques to Joseph M. Brown	15,500
118th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 16th av., 50x100.11; Maria L. Schull and husband to Isabel J. Raven	7,200
8th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 74th-st., 25.2x100; John R. Stevens and wife to Ambrose J. Clark	3,250
18th-st., s. s., 166 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x80; E. Stuyvesant and wife to Margaret S. Rutherford	nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

Astor, William, to J. Albert and wife; s. s. 8th-st., 400 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x90, 20 years, for annual rent of	$350
Levy, A., to William Vogel and others; s. w. corner of 5th-av. and 42d-st., 20x70.9x irregular, 21 years, for annual rent of	4,800
Mapeleden, R., to Thomas H. Evans; Lot No. 26 on s. s. Houston-st., 21 years, for annual rent of	375

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Albert, J., and wife to Joseph Lehrer; s. s. 8th-st., w. of Avenue A, installments	$6,700
Aston, Jane E., and others to the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank; s. e. corner of Grand and Attorney sts., &c., demand	2,946
Berrian, Anna L., and husband to the Washington Life Insurance Company; No. 59 Lexington-av., 4 years	7,000
Casper, L., and wife to Charles A. Buddensiek; s. s. 2d-av., s. of 72d-st., 1 month	10,000
Danziger, M., to W. G. Langdon and another, Executors, &c.; n. w. corner of 2d-av. and 72d-st., 1 year	21,000
Dibbs, Louisa, to J. Shipsey; w. s. Lexington-av., s. of 73th-st., 3 years	2,000
Fanning, S. A., to Julia Dellinger; s. e. corner of Lexington-av. and 111th-st., 5 months	7,000
Houston, Margaret, to A. Houston; n. s. 33d-st., e. of 8th-av., 4 years	300
Kemmer, J., to F. Sahill; n. s. 14th-st., e. of 1st-av., 6 months	1,750
Loeffler, O. W., and wife to William Hall & Sons; s. s. 84th-st., and n. s. 85th-st., e. of 1st-av., 2 mortgages, total	7,690
Meehan, Elizabeth, and husband to William A. Cauldwell; n. s. 110th-st., e. of Lexington-av., 3 months	5,600
Moore, Margaret, to Margaret G. Spader; s. w. corner of 10th-av. and 182d-st., 1 year	300
Murphy, Mary F., to Elizabeth Warden; n. s. 138th-st., e. of Willis-av., 1 year	1,000
Quirk, R., to M. H. Cashman; n. s. 92d-st., e. of 9th-av., 3 years	9,300
Sacchi, Evelyn, to F. G. Woolverton; Nos. 332 and 334 Spring-st., 6 months	4,933
Tenen, Mary, to J. Vogel; No. 300 East 2d-st.	1,500
Treacy, Thomas F., to J. H. Deane; n. w. corner of 4th-av. and 110th-st., 3 months	7,932
Treacy, Thomas F., and wife to William A. Cauldwell; s. s. 116th-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 months	8,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

McCready, Nathaniel L., Executor, &c., to Annie E. Elder and another, guardians, &c.	$38,000
Serven, L., to J. Larocque	3,500
Zborowski, M., Executor of, to D. S. Arnold	3,750

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO INVESTORS IN REAL ESTATE.—LONG experience and constant application to real estate values for more than 30 years enable me to furnish unusual facilities to dealers in real property. Buyers requiring information or evidence of value will have it fully given. A record of all transfers promptly shown to bona fide dealers. JOHN McCLAVE, No. 39 Nassau-st.

I HAVE FOR SALE LARGE PLOTS OF land in the Twenty-third Ward, near the Harlem and East Rivers, at prices that will pay for investment. CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, Successor to F. G. & C. S. Brown.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., BELOW 59TH-ST., AN extra wide north corner lot, with lot in rear. CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, Successor to F. G. & C. S. Brown.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses in 83d-st., adjoining, between 5th and Madison avs. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 105TH AND 106TH STS., NEAR 5th-av., 10 desirable lots. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV. PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR business purposes, between 14th and 23d sts. Long lease. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS, WEST SIDE THE PARK. Also, Riverside-av. and Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Ward lots. T. S. CLARKSON & CO., No. 4 Pine-st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS brown-stone houses for sale. T. S. CLARKSON & CO., No. 4 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY—CORNERS AND fronts of over 100 feet, for investment. T. S. CLARKSON & CO., No. 4 Pine-st.

SIXTH-AVENUE STORE, FLAT, AND HOTEL property, corner and inside stores, for investment. T. S. CLARKSON & CO., No. 4 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FOR MANUFACTORIES, chemical works, &c., blocks of lots, with bulkhead water-front, on Newtown Creek, adjoining New-York and Brooklyn. R. A. YOUNG, Engineer, &c., No. 20 Exchange-place.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF NO. 19 WEST 10TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1880, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, estate of JOHN DE RUYTER.

West Tenth-street.—The very desirable four-story high-stoop brick dwelling, No. 19 West 10th-st., near 5th-av., house is 25x70 feet, is in very fair order, contains water and gas throughout; lot, 24.10 feet.

Immediate possession given. Terms easy.

Maps, permits, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT.—A FIRST-CLASS FLAT OF SIX rooms, all improvements, on West 47th-st. For particulars apply to J. Romaine Brown, 1,280 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

The large, desirable office in

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY'S BUILDING,

Nos. 37 and 39 WALL-ST.

At present occupied by Messrs. Latham, Alexander & Co. Apply on the premises, to WM. H. ROSS, Manager.

TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 507 AND 509 BROADWAY, store, basement, and sub-basement, 50x200; modern building, with steam for hoisting and heating; now offered at reduced rent; immediate possession; will be divided if required. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A 5TH-AV. CORNER HOUSE FOR business; 40 feet front; near Fifth-Avenue Hotel. T. S. CLARKSON & CO., No. 4 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RARE CHANCE TO BUY THE BEST STOCK OR PRODUCE FARM IN THE WEST.

To close an estate, I offer for sale, in whole or part, on easy terms to suit buyers, what is known as "Moore's Stock Farm," about 40 miles north-east of Fort Scott, Kansas, in Vernon County, Mo., 3½ miles south of Schell City, on M., K. & T. R. R. It contains, with some unfenced prairie, 3,380 acres, 2,760 acres fenced with Osage hedge, plank, posts, and rails; 11 miles hedge, full grown, trimmed, turned, &c.; cross fenced each half mile; with numerous pastures, feed lots, pens, &c., &c.; windmill pumps, tanks, everything needed on such a farm. Four dwellings, one of 11, one of 7, two of 3 rooms each; three large barns for teams, cows, beeves, horses, grain, wagons; and sheds; orchard, best fruit, 4 acres. Ten or more mule and horse teams, and all the implements for best style farming, and about 1,000 head cattle; young cattle, cows, best Durham grades, 10 full-blood cows. Most thoroughly watered with best of living water. For a place to raise fine stock for supply of Western beef-raisers, or to fatten cattle raised anywhere, or for grain or grass, or all of these things, no place excels it. For men with means to pay part for land and buy stock, a great bargain is here offered. Stock sold separate from farm; over 400 fat beeves now ready for market. Address WM. S. POPE, Executor, No. 414 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

FARM OF 73 ACRES IN ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y., two miles from railroad depot. Inquire at No. 247 8th-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

VACANT LOTS.—OWNERS OF LOTS SITUATED between 59th and 155th sts., Manhattan Island, who wish to sell at reasonable prices, can find purchasers at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, No. 39 Nassau-st.

This method is adopted in preference to sending letters to those whose names appear upon the record.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, RAGS, ROPE and BAGGING, COPPER, BRASS, LEAD, ZINC, PEWTER, TYPE METAL, ELECTROTYPE PLATES, STEREOTYPE PLATES, TIN FOIL, TEA LEAD, and OLD METAL of every description.

Orders by mail punctually attended to.

Will send to any part of the City or suburbs.

STOCKWELL,
No. 25 Ann-st., New-York.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Tins, ½-lb. and 1-lb. labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle-st. and 170 Piccadilly. Works, Holland-st., Blackfriars, London, England.

FOR SICK HEADACHE
HOP BITTERS.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A PARTY WANTS ACCOMMODATION FOR a pair of horses and a brougham in a private stable, near 50th-st. and 5th-av. Address C. J. R., Box No. 213 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK-BOOK NO. 73,394 OF THE UNION Dime Savings Institution. The finder will please return it to the bank, Broadway, 32d-st., and 6th-av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ABRAM H. DAILEY, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HENRY WEED, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Weed & Becker Manufacturing Company, at 11 Gold-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated December 30th, 1879.

HENRY C. FISHER, } Executors.
GEORGE L. WEED. }

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INSTRUCTION.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. STUDIO. GYMNASIUM. KINDERGARTEN. SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS. 21 & 23 West 32d-st., bet. B'way & 5th-av., N. Y. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN ADMITTED AT any time to Media (Penn.) Academy, 12 miles by rail from Philadelphia. SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M. (Harvard graduate,) Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., Reopens Jan. 7. Civil engineering, chemistry, classics, and English; degrees conferred. Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

BOYS UNDER SIXTEEN—YONKERS, N. Y.—Thorough teaching, kind care, low rates; established 1852. BENJAMIN MASON.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 603 5TH-AV.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Gardner, Principals.

FRENCH LESSONS.—BY PARISIAN LADY; mine or pupils' residence; terms moderate; references. Call at No. 109 West 33d-st., first floor, Room 3.

MISS REYNOLDS' (EIGHT YEARS A TEACHER in Miss Haines' school) English and French school, No. 6 West 47th-st. Second term Feb. 4.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and little girls, No. 12 West 48th-st. BOYS' DEPARTMENT, separate, continued as usual.

NO. 29 EAST 33D-ST.—SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN of both sexes; music; languages taught; each $1 per week.

$60 PER QR.—ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes. Opens its Winter session Jan. 5. Send for Catalogue. W. H. BANISTER, A. M.

TEACHERS.

ENGLISH LADY WISHES ENGAGEMENT; languages, mathematics; explains difficulties to backward pupils; prepares for college and normal examinations. Address DIPLOMA, No. 40 East 30th-st.

EXPERIENCED TUTOR DESIRES PRIVATE pupils; collegiate preparation specialty; references. Address YALE GRADUATE, Box No. 275 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

THE WORLD'S FAIR IN 1883.

A public meeting to promote the movement for holding a WORLD'S FAIR in this City during the year 1883 will be held in Chickering Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock.

H. J. Jewett, President of the Erie Railroad, will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Senator Windom, Gen. Hawley, Ex-Judge Dillon, Algernon S. Sullivan and others.

All citizens interested in this movement are respectfully invited to attend.

Tickets may be obtained of Mr. GEORGE WILSON, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. F. L. TALCOTT, Chairman of the Committee on Invitations, No. 38 Broad-st., or of W. H. C. PRICE, Secretary, Room No. 15, St. Nicholas Hotel.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ECCLESIASTICAL RELATIONS AND RELIGIOUS REFORM.

The Joint Committee of the General Convention on Ecclesiastical Relations and Religious Reform, will hold a public meeting in the interests of its work, at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., New-York, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13 inst., at 7:30 o'clock. The Right Rev. Dr. POTTER, the Bishop of the Diocese, will take the chair.

The introductory address will be made by the Right Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, Bishop of Connecticut, and Chairman of the Joint Committee.

Addresses will also be made by the Right Rev. Dr. COXE, Bishop of Western New-York; the Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Ascension; the Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church. (Signed) NOAH HUNT SCHENCK, Secretary of the Joint Committee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of POMEROY & PLUMMER expires this day by limitation.

WILLIAM L. POMEROY,
JOHN F. PLUMMER,
ALBERT T. PLUMMER,
SANFORD BLACKINTON,
Special.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1879.

The business of the limited copartnership of POMEROY & PLUMMER, which expired Dec. 31, 1879, will be continued by the same general partners, under the firm name of POMEROY & PLUMMER.

WILLIAM L. POMEROY,
JOHN F. PLUMMER,
ALBERT T. PLUMMER.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1880.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE undersigned and JAMES STOKES, Jr., under the style of WILLIAM TILDEN & STOKES, being dissolved, the joint property and business of said late firm will be liquidated at its late office, corner of 1st-av. and 21st-st.

New-York, Jan. 3, 1880. WILLIAM TILDEN.

I shall continue the manufacturing of varnish.

WILLIAM TILDEN,
Corner of 1st-av. and 21st-st., New-York.

MR. F. P. OLCOTT HAS AN INTEREST IN our business. PHELPS, STOKES & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Jan. 3, 1880.

Will be sold at the Jeffersonville Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Lieut.-Col. James A. Ekin, Depot Quartermaster, a lot of clothing and equipage, consisting of 40,000 rubber blankets, 40,000 rubber ponchos, 130,000 hat cords and tassels, 337 blouses, 96 great coats, 180 trousers, 600 shirts, 74,000 drawers, 300 yards white flannel, 1,042 caps, covers, and other miscellaneous articles.

Terms cash in United States funds.

The property can be examined at any time before the day of sale, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

Property to be removed at expense of purchasers within 10 days from date of sale.

ADDISON BARRETT,
Captain and M. S. K., U. S. Army.

A SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION WILL BE held on the 21st day of January, 1880, by Messrs. BURDETT & DENNIS, at their Sales-room, No. 29 Burling-slip, at 10 o'clock A. M., of bonded and unclaimed merchandise, which has remained in warehouse beyond the period allowed by law, descriptive lists of which may be found in the Rotunda of the Custom-house and at No. 14 Stone-st. The goods may be seen at the Warehouse No. 14 Stone-st., on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Jan. 19 and 20, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

E. A. MERRITT, Collector.

EXCURSIONS.

EUROPE AND THE HOLY LAND.

Tourjee's Third Educational Excursion, 1880. All Travel and Hotels first-class. More furnished for the money than in any Excursion ever offered. Special Advantages of an extraordinary character secured for Sight-Seeing and visiting the grandest centres of Art and Historic Interest in the Old World. COMPANY SELECT. Numbers limited. 32-page Prospectus sent free. Address E. TOURJEE, Boston, Mass.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
At his residence, No. 681 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Send for circular.

AT TRENOR'S, BROADWAY AND 32D-ST., Pupils can begin and attend any day or evening. Parents and intending pupils are WELCOME VISITORS.

ALEX. MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, No. 112 5th-av., 17th-st.—Second term begins. Send for circulars.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PERSON WELL KNOWN IN THE CITY wishes to add capital and his services as an active partner to an established and paying business of a respectable character, where money is needed to extend. Parties who can give reference, and are willing to give nature of business, are requested to address RICHMOND, Box No. 154 Times Office.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest manufacturers of low and half-low Grates, for either hard or soft coal, with damping and shaking attachments; brass open fire-places, with andirons and basket grates for wood fires; brass fenders, fire-sets, and coal-hods of antique and modern designs.

Wholesale and Retail.

Estimates given to builders, contractors, and architects.

J. S. CONOVER & CO.,
Nos. 366 and 368 Canal-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—SPLENDID ORGANS, $30, $40, $50, $55, $65, $70 upward; 7-octave Pianos, $125, $130, $135; 7 1-3 do., $140, $150 upward, warranted; installments received; instruments to rent. HORACE WATERS & CO., 826 B'way, corner 12th-st.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES—New and second-hand, at great bargains and easy terms. WM. H. GRIFFITH & CO., No. 800 Broadway, corner 20th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,817.—In the matter of NELSON H. COYKENDALL, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on Tuesday, the third day of February, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

LORD & BARRETT, Sol'rs, Jersey City, N. J.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD G. DUMAHAUT and GEORGE SPICER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1880, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose mentioned in section 5,092 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy." THOMAS RUTHERFORD, Assignee.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
BATAVIA......Wednesday, Jan. 14, 9 P. M.
BOTHNIA......Wednesday, Jan. 21, noon
GALLIA......Wednesday, Jan. 28, 6 A. M.
PARTHIA......Wednesday, Feb. 4, 11:30 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Perry...Saturday, Jan. 17, 9 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Jennings...Thurs., Jan. 22, 1 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy...Sat., Jan. 31, 7:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
NEVADA......TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 11:30 A. M.
MONTANA......TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 5:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN......TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 10:30 A. M.
ARIZONA......TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 5 A. M.
WYOMING......TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 10 A. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY. WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Wednesday, Jan. 14, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Thursday, Jan. 15, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN......Saturday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Thursday, Jan. 29, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Feb. 7, 2 P. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer STATE OF NEVADA......Thursday, Jan. 15
Steamer STATE OF ALABAMA......Thursday, Jan. 22

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Devonia...Jan. 13, 6 A. M. | Anchoria...Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
Bolivia...Jan. 17, 9 A. M. | Ethiopia...Jan. 31, 8 A. M.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Australia...Jan. 17, 9 A. M. | Elysia...Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
CANADA, Frangeul......Wednesday, Jan. 21, 12 noon
AMERIQUE, E. Jouan......Wednesday, Feb. 4, 11 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle......Wednesday, Feb. 18, 11 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
GEN. WERDER..Sat., Jan. 17 | RHEIN......Sat., Jan. 31
DONAU......Sat., Jan. 24 | NECKER......Sat., Feb. 7
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First Cabin......$100
Second Cabin......60
Steerage......30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT...Thurs., Jan. 15 | SUEVIA...Thurs., Jan. 29
LESSING...Thurs., Jan. 22 | WIELAND...Thurs., Feb. 5
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Sailing every 10 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York, landing passengers within a few hours' ride of the important points of interest on the Continent.
RHYNLAND, Saturday, Jan. 24.
For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 52 Broadway, New-York. JOHN McDONALD, Agent, No. 8 Battery-place.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
ROTTERDAM......Saturday, Jan. 24
SCHIEDAM......Wednesday, Feb. 4
MAAS......Saturday, Feb. 14
1st Cabin, $65—$70. 2d Cabin, $45—$50. Steerage, $26.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. | L. W. MORRIS, 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43, North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.,
At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. Nickerson...Wed., Jan. 14
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Mallory...Sat., Jan. 17
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, Ocean S. S. Co., and Central R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, General Agent S. F. & W. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON......
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING...Saturday, Feb. 7, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK...Mon., Jan. 19, noon
For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.
For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.
G. T. SEWALL, General Passenger Agent. | H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana & Mexico,) Sat., Jan. 24
*CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs. Jan. 29
*CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (Havana & Mexico,) Sat. Feb. 7
*CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs. Feb. 19
*Meals à la carte, small table service. No extra charge.
Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave New-Orleans 26, and Feb. 16 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer GEO. W. CLYDE......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA......SATURDAY, Jan. 17
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.
For freight or passage apply to JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. Van Sice...WED., Jan. 21
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Moore......SAT., Jan. 31
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway.
LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA......Thursday, Jan. 15
S. S. NIAGARA......Saturday, Jan. 24
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NASSAU, N. P., VIA JACKSONVILLE, FLA., DIRECT.—The elegant steamer Western Texas sails Jan. 16; from Jacksonville Jan. 21. Departures weekly thereafter—From New-York, Fridays; from Florida, Wednesdays.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., or R. W. PARSONS, Pier No. 20 East River.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern Office, [illegible]
[illegible] Superintendent and Engineer.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE, AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:12 P. M.; Regular at 4:30 and 8:30 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9 (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 9:40 A. M., 6:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 6:30, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

16 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 10, 1879.

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 1:45, 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 8, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:03 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.

4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place, and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Now known as
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 5, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—5, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 5:15 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5 P. M. For New Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad, at 8:05 and 11 A. M., daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:18 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—First class; by a girl; thoroughly understands both; capable of assisting in dress-making; best City reference. Call at No. 160 West 38th-st., second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young woman to do chamber-work and fine washing, or chamber-work and sewing; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 196 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young woman in private family as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or do waiting alone; City reference. Call at No. 420 West 56th-st., Room No. 8.

CHAMBER-MAID—NURSE.—BY TWO SISTERS; one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other as nurse and assist in other work; the best City reference. Call at No. 301 East 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class chamber-maid and assist in waiting; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 211 West 26th-st., second floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A respectable colored woman in a respectable family; can be well recommended. Seen at present employer's, No. 66 West 49th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 147 West 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; can be well recommended. Call at No. 131 West 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 314 East 31st-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO girls; one a competent cook; thoroughly understands her business; would take entire charge kitchen; do marketing; other chamber-maid or waitress; best reference. Call at No. 208 West 19th-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; competent in all the branches; is willing to assist with washing if required; best reference. Call at No. 731 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; UNDERstands soups, meats, game, bread, and biscuit; good City reference. Seen, for two days, at No. 113 West 46th-st., top floor.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS IN ALL BRANCHES; good baker; willing to assist in washing; City or country; three years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 267 West 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; MAKES ALL kinds bakings and desserts; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 284 West 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; one who is a good family cook; has the best of reference from her last place. Address M. D., Box No. 281 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in all branches; City reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th-st., two flights, front.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 194 West 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK in private family; understands all sorts meats, poultry, and soups. Call, two days, at No. 537 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 312 East 31st-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS soups, jellies, desserts; excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 157 West 33d-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook; good reference. Call at No. 121 West 19th-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; first-class City reference. Call at 113 West 20th-st., in rear.

COOK.—IS WILLING TO ASSIST WITH THE washing and ironing; has first-class reference from last place. Call at No. 450 7th-av., top floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK. Can be seen, for 10 days, at No. 213 Sullivan-st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCHWOMAN AS COOK; will assist with washing. Call at No. 66 Charles-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY YOUNG WOMAN; THOROughly understands dress-making and machines. Call or address, for two days, L. E., No. 205 East 16th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker and seamstress on children's clothes, by week or month; best reference. Address 224 West 17th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed in a private family or do house-work or chamber-work; has good idea of her business. Address D. E., Box No. 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman in small family; best City reference. Call at No. 246 West 30th-st., two flights, front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG GERMAN girl, (six months in the country,) in a private American family. Call at No. 308 West 44th-st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Sewing.—By a Swiss French woman, aged 26; best City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 802 6th-av., second floor, front.

LADY'S MAID.—ONE WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the duties of maid; also, first-class dress-maker and hair-dresser. Call at No. 241 West 36th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT; IN private family; understands French fluting, puffing, and crimping; three years' City reference. Address D. G., Box No. 324 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PERFECT LAUNDRESS IN an American family; understands her business, and has three years' City reference. Call or address No. 1,010 1st-av.; ring fourth bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; willing to assist chamber-work; City reference; no cards. Call at No. 321 East 24th-st.

LAUNDRESS AND ASSIST WITH CHAMber-work.—Best City reference. Call at No. 326 West 43d-st., first floor, back.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY for a middle-aged woman with excellent references a situation as nurse and seamstress, to wait on an invalid lady, or to take care of a house. Call, for two days, at 116 West 49th-st., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN; CAN take full charge of an infant; understands feeding on bottle; can do plain sewing; reference. Call at present employer's, No. 42 5th-av.

NURSE.—BY YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS NURSE in a private family, and sew; good references. Call, or address Augustine, care of Mrs. Crilly, No. 364 East 10th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant woman; cut and fit for young children; country no objection; City reference. Seen, for two days, at Room No. 3, No. 242 West 47th-st.

NURSE.—BY YOUNG WOMAN; TAKES ENTIRE charge of young infant from birth, or growing children; best City reference. Address E. P., Box No. 264 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,256 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS infant's nurse; can take charge of child from its birth; is a neat sewer. Call at No. 108 West 13th-st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; CAPAble of taking entire charge and bringing infant up on the bottle; best City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 108 West 13th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, lately landed, to take care of children and do chamber-work. Call at No. 327 West 43d-st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly competent; the best of references. Address No. 201 West 45th-st.

NURSE.—AS FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE, (English Protestant;) highly recommended by late employer. Call at No. 586 6th-av.; no cards.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL TO TAKE care of children or wait on a lady; willing; good City reference. Call at No. 337 East 30th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, 15, AS NURSE OR assistant nurse; would assist in chamber-work; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 392 5th-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse and chamber-maid or fine sewing; two and a half years' City reference. Address 334 West 36th-st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO go sewing or dress-making at $1 per day. Call at No. 213 West 19th-st.; ring third bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A private family as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the duties of the dining-room, or can fulfill any other position up stairs; City references. Call at No. 243 West 35th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL as waitress or chamber-maid and seamstress in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 232 East 45th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a few gentlemen's and family washing; 50 cents to 75 cents per dozen; good reference. Call at No. 113 West 29th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress gentlemen's and family washing to take home; terms reasonable; good references. Mrs. Green, No. 153 West 31st-st., basement.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; a few more gentlemen's washing. Call at or address No. 514 3d-av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day to wash, iron, or do house-cleaning. Call at No. 208 East 44th-st., top floor, front room.

MALES.

A DESIGNER OF ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS and branches desires a position in a first-class business; references given. Address Designer, Box No. 207 Times Office.

BUTLER—COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlishman and wife; Protestants; man as first-class butler; competent in all respects; wife as good cook in soups, bread, meats, desserts, &c.; no objection to engage separate; unexceptionable references. Address W., Box No. 328 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, a trustworthy, temperate single man; safe, experienced City driver; thoroughly understands care of nice horses and carriages; understands gardening; can milk, and will make himself generally useful; low wages. Address, for three days, Hatch, Box No. 233 Times Office.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY MAN AND WIFE; man as coachman, gardener, farmer; understands thoroughly the care of horses and stock; can do anything required on a gentleman's place; 12 years' reference. Address M. C., Box No. 322 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE single man of long experience; good, careful City driver; no objection to the country; willing and obliging; best reference for honesty, capability, and sobriety. Call or address John, care J. H. Brewster & Co., No. 145 East 25th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—PROTESTant; understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; good City or country driver; make himself useful; four years' City reference from last employer; no objection to country. Address, two days, H. H., Box No. 274 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS the care of horses, harness, and carriages; would be useful; is single; City or country; best reference. Address P. S., Box No. 263 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; also, ladies and gentlemen's saddle horses; five years best City reference. Address T. H. T., Box No. 240 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; BEST reference will be found honest, sober, and obliging. Address R. H., Box No. 275 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; has the very best of references from last place, where he has lived three years and six months. Address W. H., Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—By a Protestant married man; unincumbered; thoroughly understands the care of horses and stock, and the keeping of a gentleman's place in order; wife good plain cook and laundress; good City reference. Address John, Box No. 209 Times Office.

FOOTMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, lately landed, as footman, or any in-door work, in a private family; is willing and obliging. Call or address No. 132 West 49th-st.

GARDENER OR FARMER.—BY THE 1ST OF February or March, by a sober, Protestant, married man, without children, a situation as gardener or farmer; understands his business; or will take full charge of a gentleman's place; wife first-class butter-maker; will take full charge of dairy if required; can give best City reference from where is still employed. Address Gardener, Box No. 200 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; THORoughly experienced in the cultivation of hothouse and greenhouse plants, hot and cold graperies, peach-house; highly proficient in outdoor fruits, flowers, vegetables; well versed in improvements; good testimonials. Address Gardener, Box No. 320 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; MARRIED; and willing to take care of horses and cows; first-class reference. Call or address E. K., seed store, No. 125 Chambers-st.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG (25) ENGLISHMAN AS groom; sober, industrious, and obliging; five years' excellent reference; former employer can be seen in the City. Address J. S., Box No. 275 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

VALET, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, 22, TO travel with gentleman or party, or to wait on invalid gentleman; 10 years' City reference. Address Advertiser, Box No. 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

VALET.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS VALET TO A gentleman, or to attend an invalid; excellent references. Address Valet, Box No. 308 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A REspectable Protestant man; is a thoroughly competent waiter; has excellent City reference for several years. Address John, Box No. 301 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN private family; thoroughly competent man; long experience and good practice; understands cleaning silver thoroughly; best City reference. Address G. G., Box No. 287 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man, with the highest testimonials for capability and sobriety; all kinds of salad a specialty. Address Waiter, Box No. 287 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER OR COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN as first-class waiter or cook; four years' reference from last place. Call or address, for two days, No. 287 West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE FIRST-CLASS French waiter; just come from Paris; speaks English; good reference. Call or address, for eight days, T. D., No. 208 Mercer-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN, FRENCH, OR GERman Protestant as seamstress and child's nurse; must be neat and obliging, and willing to wait on a lady if required; fare on horse-cars will be paid. Apply at No. 69 East 77th-st.

ANGELL'S BATHS — TURKISH, ELECTRIC, Roman — No. 61 Lexington-av., want Americans under 25 for baths and office.

KITCHEN MAID.—BEST CITY REFERENCES required. Apply Tuesday morning, between 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. 52 East 37th-st.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SCARF - MAKERS; no work given out. ROBT. E. DAVIES & CO., Nos. 437 and 439 Broadway.

WANTED — AT NO. 79 MADISON-AV., A VERY good cook; no washing. City reference required.

FINANCIAL.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

CHARTERED 1822. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS OF STOCK. LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEY.

Capital and surplus invested in Government securities. PARTIES DEPOSITING MONEY WITH THIS INSTITUTION will receive INTEREST from date of deposit, and may make and withdraw the same at pleasure. EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, AND OTHERS will be accorded every attention.

This company is authorized to act in every position of trust.

R. G. ROLSTON, President. G. F. TALMAN, Vice-Pres.
S. C. BOYD, Second Vice-Pres. G. P. FITCH, Secretary.
W. D. SEARLS, Assistant Secretary.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
MOSES TAYLOR, J. J. ASTOR, ISAAC BELL, G. F. TALMAN, SAMUEL SLOAN, ROBERT LENNOX KENNEDY, R. G. ROLSTON.

INVESTMENT BONDS

OF THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES FOR SALE BY WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., IN LARGE AND SMALL LOTS.

FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD CO.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.
DENVER, SOUTH PARK & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY CO.
PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY & NORTHERN RAILROAD CO.
TERRE HAUTE & LOGANSPORT RAILROAD CO. GUARANTEED BY TERRE HAUTE & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD CO.
NO. 26 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1908.
Interest January and July.
MORTON, BLISS & CO. OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000 of the above bonds, secured by a first lien upon the Company's Iowa and Dakota Extension. These bonds are issued at the rate of $10,000 per mile of completed road, and the total issue cannot, by the terms of the mortgage, exceed $15,000 per mile. The share capital of the Company amounts to $12,279,483 preferred, and $15,404,261 of common stock.

PRESENT PRICE, 107½ AND INTEREST.

Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Secured by a first mortgage upon the extension of the railway from Albert Lea to Fort Dodge, Iowa.

The issue is limited to $10,000 per mile of completed road.

Interest payable December and June. Principal payable 1909.

For sale at par and interest by MORTON, BLISS & CO., Corner Nassau and Cedar sts., N. Y.

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company FOR SALE BY J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 63 WILLIAM-ST.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY, CORNER CEDAR-ST.

Do a General Banking Business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell municipal and other investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and make liberal advances on same. WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE securities, yielding 9 and 10 PER CENT. INTEREST, for sale at PAR.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY

Holders of the Stock of this Company who are desirous of participating in the Scheme of Reorganization are hereby notified that they must deposit their stock with either of the following depositaries by the 1st of February next: Mechanics' National Bank, New Bedford; First National Bank, Utica; Merchants' Exchange National Bank, New-York, who will issue negotiable receipts for the same. The certificates should have power of attorney filled up and assigned to the Committee.
LOUIS SNOW, Jr., FRANCIS HATHAWAY, A. G. BROWER, E. H. FISH, R. A. W. POST, Chairman. } Reorganization Committee Flint & Pere Marquette Railway Co.
Dec. 27, 1879.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS AND BROKERS,

31 PINE-ST., N. Y.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., New-York, Jan. 5, 1880.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in conformity with an agreement made with the Denison and South-eastern Railway Company, dated Oct. 12, 1877, hereby gives notice to the holders of securities of said DENISON AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY of its readiness to pay the same, with accrued interest, on presentation. Securities not presented within eight weeks from date will cease to bear interest thereafter. EDWARD KING, President.
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JOS. P. LLOYD. WM. C. McKEAN.

LLOYD & McKEAN,

NO. 48 WALL-STREET, BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, ALL SECURITIES DEALT IN AT THE NEW-YORK STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGES.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 13 GERMAN-ST., BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 5, 1880.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE, FOR its sinking fund, its first mortgage bonds to the amount of thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and forty-nine dollars ($38,749) in cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent. Bids should be addressed to "Committee of Sinking Fund," at the office of the company in New-York, No. 71 Broadway, on or before the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M. C. W. KEIM, Treasurer.

THE EDISON ORE MILLING COMPANY'S STOCK, KEELY MOTOR STOCK, and N. Y. AND OSWEGO MIDLAND R. R. SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD. KIRKLAND & MILLIKEN, NO. 47 WILLIAM-ST.

SMALLEY & HONE,

MEMBERS OF NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, BROKERS, NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE. Buy and sell on margins or for investors.

CLINTON, Iowa, Dec. 1, 1879.

THE CLINTON WATER-WORKS COMPANY, of Clinton, Iowa, hereby gives notice that all of its bonds dated July 1, 1874, and all of its bonds dated Jan. 1, 1875, principal and interest, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York, on July 1, 1880, and interest will cease after that date.
J. C. WESTON, Treasurer of Clinton Water-Works Company.

DEFAULTED BONDS OF THE CITY OF MOBILE AND PAST DUE COUPONS bought by CLOSSON & HAYS, NO. 11 NASSAU-ST.

W. B. TAYLOR & CO., MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Buy and sell on margin, or for Investors. Accounts and correspondence invited.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 275 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3, 1880.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 275 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1880, at 1 o'clock P. M. C. B. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The First National Bank of Hackensack, N. J., located at Hackensack, in the State of New-Jersey, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.—Dated Dec. 10, 1879. A. D. BROWER, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 630 LEXINGTON-AV.—A PRIVATE American family, owning house, will rent, with first-class board, two large front rooms. Terms moderate. References.

NO. 308 LEXINGTON-AV.
A very choice suite of apartments, with or without private table.

NO. 38 WEST 26TH-ST.—SINGLE ROOMS with first-class board; home comforts with hotel conveniences; terms moderate.

FORTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 12 EAST.—DEsirable rooms, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references.

NO. 82 IRVING-PLACE, TWO DOORS FROM Gramercy Park.—Large and small sunny rooms, with board; third and fourth floors; references.

WARM ROOM, GOOD BOARD, LOW TO gentlemen; pleasant home; American family, without children; reference. No. 275 West 22d-st.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST-ST.—A HANDSOME large room, with board; also, hall-room for gentleman; references.

TWO LARGE CONNECTING SECOND-FLOOR rooms, with board, for parties desiring the comforts of a pleasant, refined home. 61 West 17th-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 52 WEST.—Second-story front room, with board; reference.

NO. 13 PARK-AV.—IN SMALL FAMILY, large sunny back room on second floor, with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW 20TH-ST.—TO LET, without board, by the year, three spacious parlors elegantly furnished; house 33 feet wide, 85 feet deep; meals can be furnished if desired. Address COMFORT, Box No. 115 Times Office.

PRIVATE FAMILY.—NEWLY-FURNISHED second floor for gentlemen, en suite or separate; breakfast, if required; parlor for doctor's office; references. No. 145 West 46th-st.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST., NEAR DELMONICO'S AND BRUNSWICK HOTEL.—Fine suite and single rooms, to gentlemen only, from $3 per week upward. References.

ONE SECOND-FLOOR SOUTH ROOM, TWO third floor front, suitable for gentlemen; references. No. 34 East 20th-st.

NO. 19 5TH-AV.—CONNECTED WITH BREvoort House by passageway; furnished rooms to rent, without board.

NO. 20 WEST 25TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, en suite or single; references.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—IN A PRIVATE family, parlor and bedroom, comfortably furnished, for two young gentlemen, between 3d and 6th avs., 14th and 26th sts.; refined. Address P. S., Box No. 3,339 New-York Post Office.

INSURANCE.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE POLICIES ARE ISSUED BY THE KNICKERBOCKER CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

Guaranteeing the fidelity of persons holding positions of pecuniary trust and responsibility, thus securing a CORPORATE GUARANTY in lieu of a personal bond where security is required for the faithful performance of the duties of employes in all positions of trust.

Full information can be obtained at the office, 187 Broadway.
WM. M. RICHARDS, President. LYMAN W. BRIGGS, Vice-President.
JOHN M. CRANE, Secretary. EDWARD STARK, General Agent.

ELECTIONS.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST., New-York, January, 1880.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this company, and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1880, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer-books of the company will be closed on the evening of Saturday, the 17th day of January, and reopened on Wednesday, the 21st day of January.
A. O. RONALDSON, Secretary.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER OF 46TH-ST., New-York, Dec. 18, 1879.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the company's office on MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1880. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. The stock transfer-books will close Saturday evening, Dec. 27, 1879, and reopen Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, 1880. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 605 GRAND-ST., New-York, Jan. 3, 1880.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and for inspectors of next ensuing election, will be held at its office, Tuesday, 13th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. R. KELLY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 6, 1879.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1880. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order of the Board. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 29, 1879.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS bank, and also for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1880, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. OLIVER F. BERRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 2, 1880.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, 13th January, 1880, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 3, 1880.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 11, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the Banking house, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 13th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 10, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1880, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 27, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 13th January, 1880. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 27, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13 prox., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, New-York, Dec. 9, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1880. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, 2D-AV., CORNER 13TH-ST., New-York, Jan. 12, 1880.

AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD ON MONDAY, Jan. 19, 1880, at 4 P. M. at the infirmary, for the choice of eight Directors to hold office for three years. RICHARD H. DERBY, Secretary pro tem.

[No. 964.] THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 23, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1880, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 13, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1880. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. FRED. TAYLOR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, New-York, Dec. 12, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1880, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

UP-TOWN BANKING OFFICE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 1,143 Broadway, corner 26th-st., New-York.

Members of the New-York Stock Exchange. Securities bought and sold for cash or on margin, strictly on commission. Interest paid on deposit accounts. Connected by private wire telephone with main office, No. 18 Wall-st.

THE PROMOTER OF COMPANY, CERTAIN of large financial results, wishes to borrow $600; offers lender repayment in two months, situation of cashier, with $3,000 salary, and two $1,000 shares of company. Address PROMOTER, Box No. 332 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

RAILROAD SECURITIES.—[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

BENEFIT OF THE SEA-SIDE NURSERY.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, JANUARY 20.

BOXES FOR SALE At Wheeler and Wilson's parlors, 14th-st., and office St. John's Guild, No. 5 Great Jones-st.

TICKETS FOR SALE At Wheeler & Wilson's parlors, office of St. John's Guild, the principal elevated railroad news-stands, leading hotels, ticket and news agencies.

DALY'S NEW THEATRE, B'WAY & 30TH-ST. The only theatre under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
47TH TO 54TH TIME.
Of the FASHIONABLE SENSATION!! AUGUSTIN DALY'S last and best comedy of to-day, entitled
AN ARABIAN NIGHT
EVERY NIGHT at 8 o'clock. MATINEES TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) and SATURDAY at 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. THIRD WEEK.
JOHN T. FORD......Lessee and Manager.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE D'OYLY CARTE'S LONDON OPERA COMPANY IN GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S last and greatest success, THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE, produced under the personal supervision of THE AUTHOR AND COMPOSER. Seats secured two weeks in advance. WEDNESDAY MATINEE, Jan. 14, Brooklyn Academy.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. Cor. 14th-st. and 6th-av.
J. H. HAVERLY......Proprietor and Manager.
COME AND LAUGH WHILE YOU CAN! THE TOURISTS IN THE PULLMAN PALACE CAR. EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, and at WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2 P. M. SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY. BOX-OFFICE ALWAYS OPEN.

GILMORE'S NEW NATIONAL ANTHEM, "Columbia," 30 cents; "Tell Me Why," (English and French words) music by Mrs. F. H. Ronalds, 40c.; "The Midshipmite," by the author of "Nancy Lee," 40c.; Quartets of the New-York Mendelssohn Glee Club, by Jo. Mosenthal, $1 50. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., 25 Union-square, New-York.

MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN. PROMENADE CONCERT AND HOP OF THE 71ST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14. Two full military bands; special trains will be run on the Elevated Railroad on the night of the entertainment for the accommodation of guests.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.
HARRIGAN & HART......Proprietors.
STANDARD COMEDY THEATRE. Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinées. MULLIGAN GUARDS' CHRISTMAS.

STANDARD THEATRE. B'way and 33d-st. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF EVANGELINE. Monday, Jan. 19, Richmond & Von Boyle's OUR CANDIDATE.

DIVIDENDS.

THE HOLDERS OF UNPAID COUPONS of the first mortgage bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, maturing July 1, 1873, and prior to that date, and the holders of uncanceled certificates and other obligations of the Receivers appointed in the suit to foreclose such mortgage are required to present the same forthwith for payment to Kenneth G. White, Master, at the Third National Bank, Nassau-st., New-York City. The first mortgage bonds, which were not deposited with the Bondholders' Committee must be presented to the Master at the same place, on or before the fifteenth day of January, 1880, for proof and examination.—Dated Jan. 7, 1880. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Complainants' Solicitors, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1880.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, next. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of the 20th inst., and reopened on Feb. 3. By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

56TH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NO. 156 BROADWAY. New-York, Jan. 8, 1880.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF (5) FIVE PER CENT. is declared and payable on demand. G. T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1880.

THE STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY have this day declared their regular monthly dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share, payable Jan. 12, at the agency of the Nevada Bank, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.

Transfer-books will close on the 5th inst., and open on the 12th inst. M. E. COOK, Vice-President.

JOHN F. HALSTED, President; EVINGHAM TOWNSEND, Vice-President; P. H. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 153 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 7, 1880.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND A HALF (3½) PER CENT., payable on demand. P. H. OAKLEY, Secretary.

HORN SILVER MINING COMPANY OF UTAH, OFFICE NO. 44 WALL-ST., New-York. DIVIDEND NO. 2.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a dividend of $100,000, (one hundred thousand dollars,) being Twenty-five cents per share (par value $25) on the capital stock of the company, payable at office of the company on and after Jan. 26. Transfer-books will close Jan. 13 and reopen Jan. 27. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, President.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 2, 1880.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. was declared, payable on demand. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY, No. 31 BROAD-ST., New-York, Jan. 12, 1880.
DIVIDEND NO. 13.
The regular monthly dividend of Thirty Cents per share has been declared for December, payable at the office of the transfer agents, Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, on the 26th inst. Transfer-books close on the 20th inst. H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., New-York, Jan. 7, 1880.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the 12th inst. CHAS. L. GUNN, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., New-York, Dec. 30, 1879.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, a cash dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1880. Transfer-books will be closed until that date. WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.
New-York, Jan. 9, 1880.
The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

DIVIDEND.
BANK OF KENTUCKY.
New-York, Jan. 9, 1880.
The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, COR. RECTOR-ST., New-York, Jan. 8, 1880.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF this company, held this day, a dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. was declared, payable out of the net earnings for the last six months, on demand. A. O. RONALDSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 5, 1880.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND. — THE REGULAR semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. EDGAR E. HOLLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, N. W. COR. LIBERTY-ST., New-York, Jan. 12, 1880.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. is payable on demand. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
Jan. 7, 1880. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 2, 1880.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 8, 1880. O. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 6, 1880.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after the 8th inst. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 7, 1880.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. ON THE Capital Stock, and Three and a half per cent. on the Reserved Fund, is payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 189 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 2, 1880, pay their usual semi-annual dividend on the 10th inst. G. T. BROWN, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JAN. 19.

Max Strakosch begs to announce that he has completed arrangements to give, with his GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, (who have met with the most unprecedented success in the Western cities and New-Orleans,) a brief season, TEN NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES OF
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,
OPENING NIGHT MONDAY, JAN. 19.
First appearance in New-York of MLLE. TERESINA SINGER, the great dramatic prima donna, in Verdi's "AIDA," "AIDA," "AIDA," with the following excellent cast:
AIDA......MLLE. TERESINA SINGER
AMNERIS......MLLE. ANNA DE BELOCCA
(Her first appearance here after an absence of three years.)
RADAMES...(First appearance)...SIG. PETROVICH
AMONASRO...(First appearance)...SIG. STORTI
RAMPHIS...(First appearance)...M. CASTELMARY
Grand orchestra. Military Band on stage. Ballet. One hundred auxiliaries.
Director of the Music......S. BEHRENS
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 20......"TRAVIATA"
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 21......"FAUST"
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 22......"NORMA"
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 23......"CARMEN"
SATURDAY GRAND MATINEE......"AIDA"
Notice.—Notwithstanding the extraordinary expense, the following POPULAR PRICES will be adopted: Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50 and $2, according to location; Family Circle, 50 cents. The sale of seats will commence on THURSDAY MORNING, 15th inst., at 9 o'clock, at box office, Booth's Theatre.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. A. M. PALMER.
Begins at 8. Over at 10:30.
LAST NIGHTS. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:45.
LAST NIGHTS. FOURTH MONTH AND
LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS. OF
LAST NIGHTS. FRENCH FLATS.
LAST NIGHTS. SATURDAY, JAN. 17,
LAST NIGHTS. LAST MATINEE OF
LAST NIGHTS. FRENCH FLATS.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 21, will be produced a new play, in five acts, written expressly for this theatre, by Mr. Edgar Fawcett, and entitled THE FALSE FRIEND. SALE OF SEATS FOR FIRST NIGHTS OF "THE FALSE FRIEND" WILL COMMENCE ON THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 15, AT 9 O'CLOCK.

WALLACK'S. OPENS 7:30. BEGINS AT 8.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Third week of Mr. LESTER WALLACK, who will appear here for a limited period in a VARIED AND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME. MONDAY, Jan. 12, and EVERY EVENING DURING the WEEK, also SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30, will be presented Boucicault's five-act comedy of LONDON ASSURANCE.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK......as......DAZZLE.
* * * In compliance with numerous requests for its reproduction, Goldsmith's unrivaled comedy of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER will be presented MONDAY, Jan. 19, and every evening next week. Also, SATURDAY MATINEE Jan. 24, at 1:30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. THE GALLEY SLAVE.
E. G. GILMORE......Lessee and Manager.
Pictorial and Musical Production of the intensely interesting five-act comedy-drama, by Bartley Campbell, Esq., author of "Fairfax" and "My Partner," entitled THE GALLEY SLAVE, With a BRILLIANT CAST, Miss MAUD GRANGER, Signora MAJERONI, &c., and a POWERFUL PROFESSIONAL CHORUS. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, either 50c. or 25c. extra; family circle, 25c.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY. STEINWAY HALL.
Dr. L. DAMROSCH......Conductor.
Thursday afternoon, Jan. 15—Third Public Rehearsal.
Saturday Evening, Jan. 17—Third Symphony Concert.
First appearance of the celebrated violoncellist, Mons. ADOLPHE FISCHER.
Tschaikowsky—"Suite" for Grand Orchestra, (new.)
Saint-Saëns—Concert for Violoncello, (first time.)
Beethoven—"Symphony Pastorale."
Soli for Violoncello—Mons. Ad. Fischer.
Wagner—"Tristan and Isolde," (Introduction and Finale.)

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER......HENRY E. ABBEY.
THIRD WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS OF MR. BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S NEW AMERICAN COMEDY DRAMA. FAIRFAX. FAIRFAX. FAIRFAX. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. Seats can be secured by Bell's Telephone.

GRAND CONCERT AT STEINWAY HALL THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1880, at 8 P. M., for the benefit of the GERMAN EMIGRANT HOUSE, with the kind assistance of Miss Letitia Louise Fritch, soprano; Miss Frances Schmitthenner, piano; Messrs. M. Von Gelder, violin; Chr. Fritsch, tenor; Fr. Steins, baritone, and the St. Matthew's and St. Luke's Church Choirs. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at Steinway Hall, and at the door on the evening of concert.

BROADWAY OPERA-HOUSE. Between 30th and 31st sts. Great success. Crowded houses. FIRST LIFE GUARDS, J. S. CROSSY'S AMERICAN COMIC OPERA COMPANY. Evenings, 8. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday, 2. Admission, 50 cents, 75 cents, $1, and $1 50.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS. THOMPSON STREET FLATS. THE HARDBACK FAMILY. THE SKIDS ARE OUT TO-DAY. OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH-ST. Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 55th-st. and Madison-av.—TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 8 o'clock, free public meeting in aid of the wronged PONCA INDIANS. Addresses by the Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, T. H. Tibbles, Standing Bear, a Ponca chief, and Bright Eyes.

THE IMPERIAL PARISIAN CIRCUS, NEW-YORK AQUARIUM, Broadway and 35th-st. Matinee at 2 P. M. every day. Evenings at 8. Admission to everything, 50c.; children, 25c. IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS.

AN EVENING OF ENGLISH GLEES AT CHICKERING HALL, THURSDAY, Jan. 15, at 8. Reserved seats $1 each, at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square. GEORGE E. AIKEN, Manager.

THE REV. DR. ECCLESTON WILL DELIVER THIS EVENING, Jan. 13, at the Church of the Holy Spirit, 57th-st., near Park-av., his new illustrated lecture on "Canterbury Cathedral." Tickets, 50 cents; at Whittaker's, No. 2 Bible House, and at the door.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY. Annual meeting TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1880, at 8 o'clock, CHICKERING HALL, corner 18th-st. and 5th-av. A paper will be read by BENJAMIN ROBBINS CURTIS, ESQ., of Boston, entitled A JOURNEY AROUND THE WORLD. Illustrated by a large number of fine Stereopticon Views of America, Japan, China, Java, Ceylon, India, Egypt, Italy, and France.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 TO BOSTON FIRST CLASS, VIA THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.
The elegant steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND leave daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M.
Special limited tickets between New-York and Boston, via this line, good ONLY for the trip for which they are sold, as specified on their face, $1.
PROVIDENCE LINE—FOR FREIGHT ONLY. Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER LINE for special limited tickets; magnificent steamers OLD COLONY and NEWPORT leave New-York daily, excepting Sundays, at 4:30 P. M., from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.; leave Brooklyn 4 P. M., Jersey City 4:20 P. M., via the Annex.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip, (Pier No. 25 E. R.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River daily, including Sundays, at 4:30 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION have directed interest to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all larger sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1880, PAYABLE on and after the THIRD MONDAY of JANUARY.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal and receive interest the same as a deposit.
EDWARD SCHELL, President.
C. F. Alvord, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK. New-York, Dec. 22, 1879.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the law and by-laws, for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1880, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum upon such deposits as do not in the aggregate, including interest previously credited, exceed $500, and at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum upon such deposits as in the aggregate, including interest previously credited, exceed $500, and that no interest shall be paid upon the excess of any balance of account over $3,000. Such interest payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1880. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. J. HARSEN RHOADES, President.
E. R. Van Duzer, L. McLeod Agnew, } Secretaries.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV.
FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1879.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under, and at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. on amounts over $1,000, which have remained on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid according to the by-laws on Wednesday, Jan. 21. DIVIDENDS not withdrawn will be added to the deposit and draw interest from Jan. 1. CHAS. D. TIFFANY, President.
[illegible], Secretary.

HENRY HOLLAND'S DESPAIR

DELIBERATELY KILLING HIMSELF IN A FRIEND'S ROOM.

A YOUNG ENGLISH ATTORNEY'S COOL SCHEME OF SUICIDE—A REMARKABLE LETTER IN WHICH HE EXPLAINS HIS ACT, AND DIRECTS THE DISPOSITION OF HIS BODY AND HIS PROPERTY.

Annie Leahy, a laundress, went to the rooms of Mr. C. C. Morrell, in the University Building, on the east side of Washington-square, to get soiled linen, shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and on opening the door saw a man lying on a lounge in the room, partially covered with bed-clothes. She at first supposed it was Mr. Morrell, and was about to retire, but on looking more closely at him she saw a stream of blood trickling from his left ear over the bed-clothes and forming a small pool on the carpet beside the lounge. She screamed for help and summoned the janitress of the building, who recognized the person on the lounge as Mr. Henry A. Holland, a young lawyer, an intimate friend of and frequent visitor to Mr. Morrell. He was dead, and a bullet-wound in the left ear and a revolver found on the floor, where it had fallen from his hand, clearly indicated the cause of death. He was attired in his night-clothes, and was lying on his back, his left hand almost touching the carpet in front of the lounge. Mr. Morrell and Mr. Edward H. Moeran, a lawyer, of No. 106 Broadway, were informed of what had occurred, and they were soon at the University Building. Mr. Moeran said that Holland was a lawyer, having an office in the same building with him. He was 30 years of age, and was a native of England. He was very respectably connected, his father being a clergyman residing in Bath, England. Holland was a schoolmate of Mr. Moeran and was a graduate of Oxford. He came to this country nearly six years ago, and Mr. Moeran employed him as managing clerk. He held that position for one year, when he was admitted to the Bar and began to practice law on his own account. He had not much business, but did not appear to be in want of money, as he received periodical remittances from his friends in England. For over five years he lived in the family of Mr. Moeran, at No. 342 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street. He was a bright, pleasant man, passionately fond of field sports, and an enthusiastic cricketer. He was a member of the St. George's Cricket Club, in this City, of which Mr. Moeran is also a member. Mr. Moeran said he last saw Holland alive on Saturday evening. He was then in his usual spirits. He expected him at the office yesterday, and was terribly shocked at his tragic death. He said Holland was not financially embarrassed to his knowledge, nor did he know of any reason which could have induced his friend to put an end to his existence. Mr. C. C. Morrell, who is employed by the firm of Palen & Co., of No. 87 Gold-street, said that Holland was his most intimate friend. He spent Saturday night and Sunday in his company. They were out together on Sunday evening, and returned to Mr. Morrell's rooms at 9 o'clock. Holland, who appeared as happy and cheerful as usual, proposed to sleep in the room, and, as had been frequently done, a bed was made up for him on the lounge. They both retired at 9:30 o'clock. Morrell arose at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Holland was awake, but did not get up. The friends chatted while Morrell was dressing, and when the latter left the room, shortly before 8 o'clock, he told Holland he had better get up, and Holland replied that he would. Morrell then left, and did not see his friend alive again. He was sure that Holland was not in any pecuniary or other trouble, and he professed to be ignorant of any motive for the act of self-destruction. Holland had made an appointment to meet Messrs. Moeran and Morrell at the annual meeting of the St. George's Cricket Club, which was held last night. On inquiry in the University Building it was learned that a negro employed on the premises heard a pistol-shot at 9:30 A. M., but paid no attention to it.

On a table beside the lounge on which Holland died was found an open letter without any address, and which he had evidently written after his friend Morrell had left him alone. The letter is as follows:

UNIVERSITY BUILDING, Jan. 12, 1880.

I wish to say that I am perfectly sane, that I simply end my life because I have arrived at a point when it appears to me not to be worth while to struggle any longer. I have no money. Two notes, one made by me and indorsed by Louis J. Grant, now overdue, and one made by Louis J. Grant and indorsed by me, and due Feb. 1, are my only liabilities, (each being for $150,) except $22 which I owe Samuel A. Purdy, Jr. To meet these I leave as assets $150 due me for professional services rendered the estate of Abraham Morrell, deceased, and my bill for which is in the hands of Mr. Middleton, the banker, at Washington, who is one of the Administrators. Joseph K. Upham owes me a balance of $60, for services rendered in his bankruptcy, out of which I have agreed to pay whatever small fees may be now necessary to get his discharge, (I suppose about $20,) and in a few days $60 will arrive for me from England. Of the proceeds of the two notes I have had $208. So my total debts are $230 and my assets about $250, and I sincerely hope that my assets will be collected and my debts paid. What I have done with my money, which was only a small amount, is of no importance—maybe I spent it, maybe I gambled it away, maybe I lost it. I had at one time an intention of accounting for its loss by stock speculation, and so told two or three of my friends that I was engaged in Wall-street. It was a harmless deception, made without any intent to defraud any one, but I never bought or sold a share of stock in America. So much for my worldly affairs; that is, as far as America is concerned. Next in order is my burial. I should like to be cremated, only I don't wish to put my family at home to more expense than I can help, and it really does not much matter what becomes of my body when I have left it. I am sure that a very small sum will put it somewhere out of the way, and my father would certainly repay it to whomsoever may be kind enough to advance it, and that disposes of all my business as far as I can dispose of it, for my English affairs would take so many years to liquidate that I cannot wait to do it. I leave them as they are; one of my sisters is the worst loser by my death, and has for the last month been the only reason for my living on in the hope of seeing an opening ahead, but I cannot protract the struggle any longer.

I do not wish to give the reason which is really the moving cause of my action. I will simply state generally that the attainment of my one object in life is impossible—that without it, life is less than worthless to me, and so, as you see, I end it. I have never told any one or even hinted to any one what I want. It would do no good. Let us say it is riches, which is so far true that riches might help me to get it if I had them. I wish now, in saying good-bye to the world, to thank all my friends in America for the invariable kindness I have met with here, especially the good, kind family in which I have lived for more than five years. I beg them to believe that one of my keenest griefs now is leaving them. As for the friend in whose room I die I can only say that his friendship is so true and good, so thoroughly trusty, that I know he will forgive me for this morning's work, and not bear an unkind feeling against me for it. It now only remains for me to say that I should like my father to be assured in his mind, and, indeed, all my relatives and friends to know, that I die trusting the great, unknown future entirely into the hands of Him who can alone control, if it be controllable; that if I thought it to be against His laws for me to end my life I would not do it, that my faith in His power and goodness is absolute, and that I put myself in his hands with as much confidence as I would fall asleep in the arms of my best friend.

Finally, I do hope that no one will think me mad. If I have not assigned a sufficient cause for what I do, it is because I cannot lay bare to the world what is the unattained goal I have hinted at without causing needless pain to myself and my friends, and, as far as the public is concerned, they need only know the fact that I have shot myself, and they will forget it in a fortnight—perhaps less. I have said my last say.

H. A. HOLLAND.

On the back of the last sheet of the letter was written the following: "My last writing. H. A. Holland."

Coroner Herrman was summoned and took charge of the case. The following testimony was taken by Dr. Waterman, the Deputy Coroner: Edward H. Moeran testified as follows: I am an attorney at law at No. 106 Broadway; I have known H. A. Holland, the deceased, for 15 years; I had known him in England; we attended school together; he came to my office five or six years ago, acted as managing clerk for one year, and also practiced law on his own account; I did not know that he was in any financial or other trouble, and had no reason to suppose so; he was always bright and cheery; I expected to see him at my office this morning; I saw him last on Saturday afternoon; he lived at my house, No. 342 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street; he had very little business of his own, but he appeared to have money enough; he was well connected, and his father now lives in Bath, England.

C. C. Morrell, the gentleman in whose room Holland committed suicide, gave the following testimony: I reside in the University Building; am a clerk at Palen & Co's., No. 87 Gold-street; I have known deceased five or six years, and we were intimate friends; I do not know what could have caused him to commit suicide. He came to my room on Saturday night and remained there until this Monday morning. He was always a temperate man, and yesterday was cheerful and merry. We retired at about 9:30 P. M. on Sunday, and he slept on a lounge in my room. This morning I got up at about 7 o'clock, and remarked to him, "It is a trifle too early for you," and he answered, "Yes, it is." He did not get up, and I left a little after 8 o'clock. Before I left I said to him, "You had better get up," and his answer was, "Yes, I will." At about 11 o'clock I received word that he had died. Occasionally he would come and stop with me. He never complained of any pecuniary difficulties.

The remains were given in charge of Messrs. Moeran and Morrell, and were removed to an undertaker's establishment. They will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery to-day.

During a game of cricket last season between the Boston and Philadelphia clubs in this City, Mr. Holland was hit in the mouth by a cricket-ball, which knocked out four of his teeth and lacerated his lips so that a surgeon had to be called to sew up the wounds. During this process he never flinched, nor gave any indication of suffering, and in a few weeks was in the field again playing with his club. He was highly esteemed by his fellow-members.

THE ALLEGED BANK FORGERS.

A PAYING TELLER'S TESTIMONY AGAINST THEM IN THE TOMBS POLICE COURT.

Detectives Pinkerton, Fields, and O'Connor yesterday afternoon took to the Tombs Police Court the three prisoners, Gilligan, Williams, and Ogle, who were arrested on Saturday, and accused of being implicated in a series of forgeries aggregating $50,000. The men were heavily shackled to prevent any attempt at escape. Gilligan and Ogle were both well dressed, but Williams's attire was slovenly. After being remanded on Sunday, the men were taken to Police Head-quarters, where they were weighed and measured, and then photographs were taken for the Rogues' Gallery. Detective O'Connor said yesterday that Gilligan's portrait had previously been in the gallery, and that young Ogle had his picture taken for the Rogues' Gallery of the Chicago Police, he having been arrested for forgery there, and also in Washington and in New-Jersey for burglary. When the prisoners were taken to court they appeared in the most jovial spirits, laughed and chatted at times with their counsel, Col. Charles Spencer and Mr. Charles Steckler.

The Phenix National Bank, upon which the forged checks were passed, was represented by Mr. Aneas F. Macintosh, the Paying Teller, who cashed the forged checks. He said that the bank did not expect to recover any of the money it lost, but was determined to bring the perpetrators of the forgeries to justice, if possible. He produced three of the forged checks which he had cashed. They were numbered 2,224, 2,232, and 2,233, the first two being dated Jan. 6, and the last Jan. 7. The signatures, indorsements, bank revenue stamp, numbers, and check paper were all forged. The face of the checks read: "Specie and Banking House of Purss & Young, No. 40 Wall-street, pay to the order of ——." Beneath this were the names of persons to whose order the check purported to be drawn, and then followed the forged signatures of the firm, pronounced by Mr. Young, of the firm, to be perfect facsimiles of his own handwriting. On the back were skillfully-forged indorsements. The check No. 2,224 was for $1,240 50, purporting to be drawn to C. M. Bradley, and No. 2,233 purported to be drawn to Charles J. Burns, for $2,540. The check No. 2,232 is a peculiar one. It purports to be drawn to the order of E. Morrison. The amount written reads: "Eighteen hundred and twenty dollars and seventy-five cents," while the figures in the corner read: "$1,821 75-100." This inaccuracy slipped the Paying Teller's attention, it appears, for he paid the check unsuspiciously.

Mr. David Young, of the firm of Purss & Young, issued in all four genuine checks for small amounts to the alleged forgers, and they were respectively drawn to the names of M. Ellis, Charles J. Burns, George Somers, and George Lenix. The peculiar spelling of the last name excited Mr. Young's suspicion at the time, but as the amount involved was small, and the transaction in itself, as far as the purchase on his part of an offered bond was concerned, perfectly legitimate, he allowed it to pass without comment. He believes the man Burns to have been the prisoner Williams, Ellis to have been Gilligan, and Somers to have been Ogle. He is, however, uncertain as to which procured the Lenix check. Last week, he says, Williams came to the office and offered for sale a number of 4 per cent. certificates. He was paid for them, but after he had left it was found the certificates were in excess of the number he represented them to be when he offered them for sale. Williams returned, however, to correct the error, and the difference, $50 50, was paid him by check. The man representing himself as Somers offered for sale a 4 per cent. bond and asked payment by check. Mr. Young said he preferred to pay for it in cash, but Somers finally secured a check by saying he wished to send the latter to his mother, who was in the West. Both Mr. Young and his clerk, William F. Martin, remembered having seen the prisoners in their office. Paying Teller Macintosh, although he picked out the prisoners from a crowd at Police Head-quarters, would not swear positively that they were the men to whom he paid the forged checks. To the best of his belief, he said, they were; but it was a matter of impossibility to swear to their identity. He did not know they were prisoners when he selected them in the crowd at Head-quarters. Justice Kilbreth concluded to hold the prisoners, and by his instructions Mr. Young swore to three affidavits against the men, to which documents Teller Macintosh added his statement that the prisoners were, to the best of his belief, the men to whom he paid the money. Mr. Young testified that Williams forged the check for $2,540, that William Ogle forged that for $1,240 50, and that Andrew Gilligan forged the third for $1,821 75. The prisoners all denied their guilt. Williams and Ogle waived examination, and Gilligan demanded a full hearing. It was set down for this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The others were committed in default of $10,000 bail each. Ogle's father, Dr. Ralph Ogle, of No. 330 West Twenty-fifth-street, who was some time ago Democratic candidate for Assembly, offered to go security for his son, but Justice Kilbreth refused to accept his real estate sureties.

It is understood that the detectives are now "shadowing" others said to be implicated in the forgeries, but they decline to reveal any particulars. Detective Pinkerton, however, said that the forgeries were extensive, and that one well-known bank in Pine-street had lost $13,000 at one blow, while another had suffered in a single case to the extent of $7,000. Neither of these institutions, however, would consent to follow up the forgeries.

FIGHTING COCKS IN YONKERS.

A RAID BY THE POLICE AND EIGHTY-SEVEN ARRESTS MADE.

On Sunday morning, at about 3 o'clock, the Yonkers Police were informed that a cock-fight was in progress at Michael Kennedy's liquor saloon, on Nepperhan-avenue, in that city. Four officers went to the place. Two of them entered the house, leaving two more outside to prevent any escape. The fight was in the third story. While the two officers inside were on their way to this third story they arrested several men who were attempting to leave the place. They then threw open the door of the room in which the fight was, and finding more present than they had any idea of, they adopted the ruse of making them believe they had the whole force on the ground, and directing them to guard certain places. By this manœuvre they put the entire company under arrest. Meanwhile reinforcements had arrived from Police Head-quarters, and all the prisoners, 87 in number, were marched to the Police station, escorted by the policemen. Forty-four game cocks, many of the finest breed, a combination pit, and scales used for weighing the birds, were subsequently removed and put in the Police stables. The prisoners generally gave fictitious names, and were then arraigned before Judge E. P. Baird, who fined them $3 each, which all but one paid, and were discharged. The one impecunious prisoner was locked up over Sunday and yesterday. The total amount realized by the fines imposed was $261. Among those thus arrested were many prominent men, politicians, and sportsmen. Capt. Mangin, of the Yonkers Police, has had several large offers for some of the birds captured, but has refused them. Judge Baird yesterday communicated with Mr. Henry Bergh, and offered him the birds which the Police had on their hands, and which have been a trouble to take care of, each one requiring a separate coop to prevent fighting. Mr. Bergh's agent, at about noon yesterday, took them all to New-York. The main was between Yonkers and White Plains birds, and at the time of the arrest five rounds had been fought, and all had resulted in favor of the Yonkers fowls. Of course, great disappointment was occasioned to the backers of the birds by the capture, as they were thus unable to get their bets and stakes. The White Plains men, on the other hand, were sure they would have come out victorious had they been given more time. One young man, a son of a prominent man at New-Rochelle, effected his escape from arrest by jumping from a third-story window, and running off in the darkness. The prisoners captured were from Hackensack, Paterson, and Jersey City, N. J., and Port Chester, New-Rochelle, White Plains, Tarrytown, and Yonkers, Westchester County. From overhearing conversations among the men, Capt. Mangin is confident that had the arrest been made at 11:30 or 12 o'clock, a larger haul, by nearly one-half, would have been made; and among those known to have left at that time were many prominent Westchester County officers.

A DOG'S DISCRIMINATION.

Deputy Sheriff Peel, of Hudson County, N. J., has a dog. That is not of itself a wonderful fact, but the dog is a wonderful fact, if the Deputy Sheriff's story about him is true.

"I take THE NEW-YORK TIMES every day," he says, "but several times during the last fortnight I have discovered two copies of THE TIMES at my door when I got up in the morning. We thought the carrier had left the extra copy by mistake till my wife discovered one day that the dog brought it to us. He stole it from some of the neighbors. With wonderful discrimination, he never stole any other paper. Two or three times the carrier left the *Sun* at the door. The dog left THE TIMES undisturbed, but always carried the *Sun* into the rear yard and tore it into fragments." The dog is only 6 months old, too. Sheriff Toffey says that his Deputy's dog stole his copy of THE TIMES.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE.

The following are the preliminary assessed valuations of real estate in each ward in the City for 1880, together with the increase in each ward, as compared with the valuation of 1879. Taxpayers have until April 30 to make their objections to the same. The books containing these valuations were opened to the public yesterday.

Ward	Amount val.	Increase.	Ward	Amount val.	Increase.
1.	$53,553,919	$1,464,184	13.	$9,821,050	$43,600
2.	24,480,960	577,340	14.	22,543,720	395,825
3.	24,072,020	649,380	15.	51,964,680	1,058,650
4.	12,747,395	184,180	16.	34,046,280	266,470
5.	39,133,300	195,600	17.	32,810,780	675,930
6.	21,926,650	250,300	18.	63,752,500	1,677,700
7.	18,115,850	181,150	19.	126,629,355	9,348,520
8.	33,308,800	558,925	20.	33,675,450	870,600
9.	36,938,470	96,880	21.	73,744,990	1,005,500
10.	17,427,290	386,620	22.	72,058,790	1,776,270
11.	15,862,570	72,950	23.	11,428,990	289,050
12.	74,984,860	2,878,125	24.	2,436,150	85,250
Total				$943,489,690	$23,183,417

It will be seen that the largest increase, $9,348,520, is in the Nineteenth Ward. This is caused by the erection of over 1,000 new houses there.

THE MARKETMEN PROTEST

A MEETING IN OPPOSITION TO THE UP-TOWN MOVEMENT.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET STAND OWNERS AND LESSEES INDIGNANT—A PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION FORMED—THEIR OPINION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The stand-owners and stand-lessees of Washington and West Washington Markets are organizing what promises to be a formidable opposition to the enforced "up-town movement" of the farmers and others who sell produce. The marketmen are bitterly opposed to the recent order requiring farmers to stand at the new place on the Gansevoort property, and say they intend to fight that and all similar movements to the bitter end. Several hundred of the marketmen met at Smith & McNeil's hotel yesterday afternoon, and completed the organization of a protective association. Mr. James Kay presided. A committee which had been appointed at a previous meeting offered for adoption a constitution and by-laws for the government of the new organization, and, after slight amendments, the report was adopted. The title chosen is "The Washington and West Washington Marketmen's Protective Association of the City of New-York." Why the association is formed is very clearly set forth in the second article of the constitution, which reads as follows:

"The objects and purposes of this association shall be to protect the general rights and interests of every member, whenever the same may be endangered; to correct any abuses that may exist in the market detrimental to the public; to take such measures as may be required to secure market property, or prevent its sale for other than market purposes; to consolidate politically when our interests are so imperiled as to require it, in order that we may secure just recognition of our rights, and if need be, to nominate and elect such men as will aid us to secure them; and in case the market property is sold for other purposes, and the rights of members are ignored, it shall be the work of this association to test these rights in our courts, and, if found valid, to secure such awards as may be made to each member."

Quarterly meetings were provided for, to be held in January, April, July, and October of each year. Officers are to hold office for one year, except the Secretary, who holds at the pleasure of the association, and receives a salary of $100 a year for his services. Only such persons are eligible to membership as are owners or lessees of stands in Washington or West Washington Markets, who must pay $1 as an initiation fee and $1 yearly dues. Considerable discussion was had on the question of admitting to the association merchants and others whose interests are identical with those of the marketmen. It was finally decided to exclude them and invite them to form a co-operative association of their own. After the constitution and by-laws had been formally adopted as a whole, Mr. C. A. Smith moved that the association be incorporated. A dozen gentlemen spoke for and against the proposition, and it was dropped. The election of officers was postponed until the next meeting, and the Chairman then introduced Mr. John Nix, who spoke at considerable length in opposition to the "up-town movement," and in defense of what he considered the rights of the marketmen. He had been in business in the market over 40 years, he said, and he believed the marketmen were of as much benefit to this City as any class of men. They would go further for produce, and bring it here on less margins, than anybody else. There was no property which paid the City so well as Washington Market, except, perhaps, the docks, and he doubted if the latter paid as much. Mr. Nix gave it as his experience that the marketmen had no remedy for their grievances except by legislation. But in most cases legislation had to be purchased, and the association was placed in the unfortunate position that it could not go to the Legislature with a fair and square measure without buying its way through. Such a condition of affairs was a disgrace to the State. The speaker then argued vehemently against transferring the market interests up town. "Why should we go up town?" he asked. "Somebody up there—some powers behind the throne—have got axes to grind. I am told that some of these powers behind the throne have bought property all around the Gansevoort property. They want to dispose of that property at high figures. But they can't do it unless they force Washington Market up there. They found they couldn't take us up in a body, and so they said, 'Well, we'll force them up by piecemeal. We'll drive the farmers up first, and then some other branch, and then after awhile we'll gobble up the whole of the market and sell our property for high prices.' But there isn't any reason why we should not succeed in fighting them off now as in the past." Mr. Nix said he had talked with lots of the farmers who bring produce to market, and he found they were all very much opposed to being compelled to drive to the new up-town market stand. The story that the farmers desired such a thing he declared to be false. "There's another big lever to force us up town," said Mr. Nix; "the Manhattan Market Building is a great big white elephant on somebody's hands. It was built under the Ring for us, and if the Ring hadn't been overthrown just in time we would all have been forced up there within 12 months after it was built. They intend to get us up there yet, but they can't. Why, I wouldn't take a 100-feet square stand up there if they'd give it to me!"

"Why not?" some one interrupted.

"Because I'd starve to death, and I'm not ready to die yet," answered Mr. Nix. The Manhattan Market, he continued, was killed by Mr. Vanderbilt's railroad. "That's another thing we must look out for," Mr. Nix declared. "Mr. Vanderbilt is a big power. He almost controls this whole State. Vanderbilt is after West Washington Market for his grand down-town freight depot. He is a dangerous power—a great lever behind the throne—and we must look out for him." Mr. Nix again said that the farmers did not want to go to the new stand up town, and suggested that the association needed their co-operation. "The farmers are a great power," he continued, "and they really control this whole State. We've got to seek legislation. The right of petition is a sacred one. There are 500 farmers at Gravesend who will sign a petition to the Legislature asking to be allowed to remain down town. There is no reason why they should not be permitted to stand in the down-town streets from sunset to 6 o'clock in the morning."

A gentleman in the room here interrupted Mr. Nix to say that at the new stand there were accommodations for only 400 wagons, while in the Spring the farmers drove 3,000 wagons to the City every day.

"We want the farmers to go hand-in-hand with us to the Legislature and get our rights," said Mr. Nix as he sat down.

After the applause which greeted Mr. Nix's remarks had subsided, Judge Andrew C. Cropsy, of Long Island, was called for as a representative of the Long Island farmers. Judge Cropsy said he knew the opinion of the Long Island truck-farmers, and they all believed the change to the up-town stand would be ruinous to them and to the marketmen. The farmers, he said, have become so discouraged on that account that they are really hesitating whether or not to plant their fields. The speaker closed by urging the farmers to form similar organizations to that of the marketmen.

Mr. Nix again took the floor at the request of the association, "to refute the newspaper false stories that it costs more to handle produce in Washington Market than elsewhere." Mr. Nix insisted that the contrary was the truth. "There is no other place in the United States," said he, "where produce is handled with so little expense as at Washington Market. The charges elsewhere, as I know by experience, are double and triple what they are here." He added that grocers also complain loudly of the order requiring the farm-wagons to stand up-town. "The grocers," he said, "now require two horses and wagons to do the work one did before. One wagon has to go to the new stand for one class of goods, and the other has to come to Washington Market for other produce. So the new situation adds a great deal to the grocers' expenses."

Mr. Richard H. Thorn said he believed the new rule would cause farmers to distribute their produce in Brooklyn and New-Jersey and hence a great source of revenue would be lost to the city.

The association then adjourned to meet again on Thursday, when officers will be elected. At the close of the meeting a large number of the marketmen signed the roll of membership.

FULTON MARKET.

WILL THE PROPERTY BE LEASED—MARKETMEN IN FAVOR OF AND AGAINST IT.

An adjourned meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was held yesterday in the Mayor's office for the purpose of considering the proposition, which has been before the board for many months, of leasing the Fulton Market property for a period of 21 years for market purposes. Mr. John H. Strahan appeared in behalf of the Fulton Market Association, which has offered to erect a commodious and substantial building on the site of the present dilapidated and dangerous structure, and to respect the rights of the present standholders. Mr. A. P. Dorion and a few other persons who do business in the market were present to oppose the measure.

Recorder Smyth called up the question, and said he was not then prepared to act upon it. In his opinion, it would be better to postpone it for a week or two, so as to give proper time for its consideration.

Mr. Dorion said he was a standholder in the market, and that he and others were opposed to the measure. He believed that a majority of those who did business in the building were against the project, because they were of opinion that the market might be given over to private speculators. He would ask the board to lay over the matter for 30 days, during which time the standholders could come forward and explain their views.

Ex-Alderman Bryan Reilly said it would not be for the interest of the City to lease the market, because those who might get the property into their hands would establish a monopoly, and raise the price of provisions. He believed that since the market wagons had been driven from West Washington Market the prices of produce there had increased, and the Fulton Market prices would also go up if it was leased.

Mr. Dorion thought there was nothing to prevent the persons who might get the Fulton Market property from charging the standholders as much as they pleased. He himself might be asked to pay a rental of $5,000 in the proposed new market.

Mr. Strahan—Is the gentleman not aware of the fact that the Board of Health has condemned Fulton Market?

Mr. Dorion—I am not. When Mr. Green was Controller he laid out some money in having the market repaired, and it requires only a little more to be expended now to place it in a good condition. As to the health of the place, I am an illustration of that fact. [Laughter.] No new market is needed.

Mr. Strahan remarked that it would be shown that the standholders were in favor of the movement to lease the property and have a proper building erected thereon.

The further consideration of the matter was then postponed until Saturday, the 24th inst.

THE LATE MR. BOGERT.

HIS FUNERAL AT HACKENSACK—CONCLUSION OF THE INQUEST.

No more largely-attended funeral ever took place in Hackensack, N. J., than that of Benjamin C. Bogert, the late Treasurer of the Produce Exchange, which was held in that village yesterday afternoon. The house was crowded with the towns-people, and a large number of members of the Produce Exchange and of the Masonic order, who arrived on the afternoon train, were obliged to content themselves with a position on the grounds during the ceremony. The hour of the funeral was so unseasonable for business men in this City that many of Mr. Bogert's "old" associates were prevented from attending. The Produce Exchange did not send a committee to represent it, but among the members who were present were Henry W. Smith, Fanning Alberts, ex-Treasurer William H. Phillips, W. O. Le Bough, William Oakley, Charles Moses, C. H. S. Van Riper, James Boughton, Joseph Dalrymple, P. E. Van Riper, W. W. Bruce, James W. McChesney, and Messrs. Halliday, Dowling, Bostwick, and Van Wagenen. The towns-people present included ex-Senator George E. Dayton, ex-Assemblyman J. J. Anderson, ex-Sheriff Herring, Garrett Ackerson, President of the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad; David Terhune, William Hiller, William De Wolf, William S. Banta, Lucas Van Buskirk, G. Oldis, Col. Thomas Christal, and H. D. Winton. Adelphic Lodge, No. 348 F. and A. M., to which Mr. Bogert belonged, was represented. The body of Mr. Bogert lay in the front parlor, inclosed in a plain black-cloth-covered casket. His features were strikingly life-like. At the request of the family, there was no contribution of flowers, the only display in this direction being a simple pillow of violets and carnations, interworked with the word "Father," which was placed at the head of the casket. On the silver plate were engraved Masonic symbols and the inscription:

BENJAMIN C. BOGERT.
Died Jan. 8, 1880.
Aged 56.

Mrs. Bogert was unable to attend the services. Shortly before the appointed hour, she came down to take one farewell look. She fainted, and had to be borne back to her room. The group of mourners included Mrs. Bogert's sons and their wives. The services were brief and simple, consisting of a prayer and a short address by the Rev. C. B. Durand, Pastor of the Second Dutch Reformed Church, and singing by a village choir of the hymn, "Just as I am, without one plea." At their conclusion an opportunity of viewing the body was afforded. The interment was in the family plot in the New-York Cemetery, about three miles from the village. The pall-bearers were the following-named residents of Hackensack: R. C. A. Ward, James Beatty, Col. G. G. Ackerson, John H. T. Banta, John W. Quackenbush, and C. I. Blauvelt.

Coroner Brady yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of Mr. Bogert. The only additional testimony taken was that of Dr. E. B. Belden, of No. 141 East Twenty-first-street, who testified as follows: "I was called in the forenoon of Jan. 8 to see Mr. Benjamin C. Bogert, and found him unconscious, breathing heavily and slowly, with occasional moaning; his pupils were greatly contracted, lips livid, pulse feeble, but not irregular; I endeavored to administer some stimulants, but there was great difficulty in swallowing; I had mustard applied along the course of the spine and over the epigastrium, injected subcutaneously a few drops fluid extract of belladonna and some brandy, attempted to administer some strong coffee by the mouth, and afterward had some coffee injected. I applied galvanic electricity to the epigastrium and spine, and remained with him almost continuously for several hours. I treated him for the toxicological symptoms of laudanum, which I believe to have been the cause of his death. I was shown a bottle which would hold about six ounces, labeled "Laudanum—Poison," and containing about a half a teaspoonful of what appeared to be laudanum, which was said to have been found on a table in the room where he was found."

The jury rendered a verdict of death from an overdose of laudanum taken by himself while laboring under temporary aberration of mind.

There were no new developments in the Bogert defalcation yesterday. Receiver Demarest called upon Counsel Foster, of the Produce Exchange, and requested that nothing would be done toward examining the private books of the firm until after the funeral. He promised to open the safe and place all the books and records at the disposal of the Exchange early this morning. His request was granted. The experts who are examining the Treasurer's books have promised to have their report ready to-day. Counsel Foster says he has already consulted with several eminent legal gentlemen in regard to Bogert's bonds, and they all agree that they are perfectly valid in law. Vice-President Packer feels hurt at the criticisms that have been made upon the officers. He said yesterday that he challenged any member of the Exchange to put himself in their place and say he would have gone to the bank and made an investigation of Mr. Bogert's accounts at any time. Such a precaution would have been deemed an insult to the man.

EX-CHIEF ENGINEER CAMPBELL.

ANOTHER EFFORT FOR HIS REINSTATEMENT IN OFFICE.

When the walls and arching of the Forty-second-street tunnel fell down, in October, 1878, the Commissioner of Public Works ordered Chief Engineer John C. Campbell, of the Croton Aqueduct Bureau to ascertain and report the causes of the disaster. He reported that the causes were bad workmanship and the use of bad materials. On the day after he presented his report, the Commissioner of Public Works removed Chief Engineer Campbell from office, on the ground that he was responsible for the existence of the causes of the disaster. A writ of certiorari was obtained for a review of the proceedings of the Commissioner of Public Works, but, after a hearing of the case in the Supreme Court, Special Term, Judge Lawrence refused to reverse the action of Commissioner Allan Campbell. An appeal was taken to the General Term, where a hearing in the matter was had yesterday. Mr. Douglass Campbell appeared for the relator, John C. Campbell, and argued that his removal was improper and illegal, because no adequate cause existed for it. The duty of the Chief Engineer, he said, with reference to the Forty-second-street tunnel, ended with the preparation of plans and specifications for its construction, and he could not be held responsible for defects resulting from the laxity of an inspector appointed by the Commissioner of Public Works and from the dereliction of the Superintendent of Street Improvements. It was not his duty to supervise the construction of the tunnel, and it was unjust and illegal to remove Chief Engineer Campbell from a position he had filled for many years with honor because he did not neglect its responsible and onerous duties to do work which he was not charged to do. Assistant Corporation Counsel David J. Dean argued that Chief Engineer Campbell was properly charged with the construction of the tunnel, and was responsible for any defects in it. The court reserved its decision.

THE BROOKLYN PRESBYTERY.

REFUSING TO MAKE ANY MORE INVESTIGATIONS—A SPEECH BY DR. TALMAGE.

The Brooklyn Presbytery met yesterday in Franklin-Avenue Presbyterian Church after organizing in the lecture-room of the Clason-Avenue Church. The meeting was set down for the second Tuesday in January, (to-day,) but for some reason was changed to yesterday. The Trustees of the Clason-Avenue Church refused to allow the meeting to be held at that place, so that it became necessary after the organization to proceed to the Franklin-Avenue Church. The Rev. C. H. Taylor was elected Moderator. After the transaction of some routine business a letter was read from Dr. Van Dyke asking that the charge of "moral rottenness" made by Dr. Talmage against Dr. Van Dyke be investigated.

Dr. Wells moved that a committee composed of three ministers and two Elders be appointed to investigate the matter, and that the Presbytery be empowered to cite witnesses, and that a full and free discussion be entered into, so that the case might be finally settled one way or the other. Considerable discussion followed the offering of the motion, and the whole matter was finally settled by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Presbytery, not being aware of any report against the reputation of the Rev. Dr. H. J. Van Dyke, such as the section of the book giving authority for such investigation contemplates, and knowing nothing against his character, fraternally decline to accede to the request preferred in his letter.

The Presbytery soon afterward adjourned. Dr. Van Dyke was not present, but Dr. Talmage made a speech, in which he said all sorts of charges had been made against him in the last 10 months. If the charges that had been made against him were withdrawn, he was willing to withdraw all the charges he had made against anybody else.

PLEADING GUILTY TO BURGLARY.

John Robertson, the colored desperado, who, on the 24th ult., was discovered in the act of packing up silverware for removal in the basement of the residence of Gen. John Hendrickson, and who had a desperate struggle with the domestics, in the course of which he brutally assaulted Kate Brady, the chamber-maid, was arraigned in the General Sessions Court, yesterday. Robertson, who has spent a term in State Prison, was indicted on two charges—burglary and assault. Through his counsel, Mr. Peter Mitchell, he pleaded guilty to burglary in the second degree, and his lawyer asked that the indictment for assault be abandoned. Assistant District Attorney Rollins declined to agree to this proposal, and announced that he would try Robertson on the charge of assault. Judge Gildersleeve thereupon postponed sentence, and the prisoner was sent back to the Tombs to await trial.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The glut of wheat reported in Chicago induced a bearish feeling on the Produce Exchange yesterday, and the markets were all lower.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors by Bertha Pollak to Ferdinand Fried, with $1,006 30 preferences, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

Mr. J. H. Haverly announces that he has taken a lease of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre for the coming theatrical season, beginning Sept. 1 next, where he proposes to play all the leading attractions of the country. He has also engaged a number of English operatic companies, which will present their specialities during the season.

On Nov. 7, John Rochefort, a butcher, and Charles Wilson, a laborer, entered the premises of Max Gartenmann, No. 347 West Twenty-eighth-street, and carried off jewelry valued at $125. In the General Sessions Court, yesterday, both pleaded guilty. It being Rochefort's first offense, he was sent to the Elmira Reformatory. Wilson was sentenced to five years in State Prison.

The funeral of the late Frank Leslie will take place this morning at 10:30 o'clock, from the Church of the Divine Paternity, at Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street. The heads of departments, and members and ex-members of the editorial and art staffs of Mr. Leslie's publication establishment, met yesterday and adopted resolutions of sorrow at the loss of their employer and condolence to his family.

Mrs. Anna Kafka, of No. 11 Prospect-place, sent her son Henry, a youth of 15 years, to a bank with a check for $125 to be cashed for her use. The boy drew the money, went off and spent $70 of it with a companion. Young Kafka was arrested and taken to the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday. As he could not, under the circumstances, be tried for embezzlement, Justice Patterson sent him to the House of Refuge.

The German Republican Association of the Sixth Assembly District have elected the following-named officers: President—Abraham Tichner; First Vice-President—Henry Weber; Second Vice-President—L. C. Bruen; Secretaries—William Jagel and Sebastian Goetz; Treasurer—M. Hamberger; Sergeant-at-Arms—L. Freidenheimer; Delegates to Central Committee—Abraham Tichner, Isaac Lehrberger, Henry Schafer, Theodore May, and Martin Mondinger.

Patrick Burke, of Jersey City, a driver in the employ of Dodd's Express Company, who perpetrated a series of thefts while conveying the property intrusted to his care on the ferry-boats between New-York and Brooklyn, and was recently detected in the act, was called up for trial by Assistant District Attorney Russell, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday, and pleaded guilty. He was indicted on the specific charge of having stolen an overcoat and a pair of sleeve-buttons, the property of J. H. Mulford, Jr. The prisoner offered no excuse for his crime, and Judge Cowing sentenced him to three years in State Prison.

The election in the Municipal Police Aid Association yesterday resulted in the selection of the following officers: Inspector George W. Dilks, President; Capt. Joseph B. Eakins, Vice-President; Sergt. Washington Mullen, Recording Secretary; Patrolman Wiegand, Corresponding Secretary. The Investigating Committee was made up as follows: Police Surgeons Waterman and McLeod, Sergt. Slater, Roundsman Strauss, and Patrolman Morris. The report for the quarter ending Jan. 1 shows but one death during the three months—that of Patrolman William R. Lowe, Ninth Precinct. The total membership is 682.

BROOKLYN.

Jacob Erb, a mason, of No. 1,742 Dean-street, died yesterday from the effects of a fall from the second story of a new building at No. 1,826 Fulton-street, on Saturday.

Emanuel Reichart, a clothier, doing business at No. 146 and 148 Ewen-street, and Isaac Cohlman, one of his clerks, were arrested last evening on suspicion of setting fire to Reichart's store, the stock in which was insured for $7,000 in the Phoenix Insurance Company. The loss was trifling.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher visited the City Hall, yesterday, and held a short conversation with the Mayor. The visit, which had relation to private matters, was noticeable because, it is said, it was the first time Mr. Beecher was in the Mayor's office during his long residence in Brooklyn.

Henry Probst, aged 50 years, committed suicide yesterday while temporarily insane by hanging himself at his residence, No. 173 Ewen-street. Probst twice before attempted to commit suicide, but was prevented each time. He was for 20 years a musician in the United States Army, and had a small pension.

John G. Kirby, aged 19, a sailor on the barkentine Resolution, was sent aloft on the 9th inst., when the vessel was off Barnegat, to furl a sail on the top-gallant yard. While in the act of furling the sail he fell to the deck, a distance of 50 feet, and was instantly killed. The Resolution was docked at the foot of Van Brunt-street, yesterday, and the Coroner notified.

Detective Charles Frost arrested a man on Fulton-street, near Sand, yesterday, with a roll of cloth in his possession for which he could not satisfactorily account. The prisoner gave his name as Thomas McGee, and said he resided at No. 178 Bleecker-street, New-York. A man who was with McGee at the time of the arrest escaped. No owner for the cloth has yet been found.

Alderman Robert Black, the newly-elected President of the Common Council, was too ill yesterday to attend the weekly meeting of that body. He has not yet made up the committees for the year, and consequently no business of importance was transacted. Mayor Howell is awaiting the complete organization of the board to send in his nominations for the Board of Education and the Board of Assessors.

Surrogate Dailey yesterday notified Walter L. Livingston that he had withdrawn the motion for a reargument of the Livingston-Dailey case before the Court of Appeals, and accepted the decision of that court ordering a new trial. Dailey claims that the error on which a new trial is ordered does not affect the merits of the case, and proposes to hold the office of Surrogate pending the retrial of the case. Mr. Livingston received the certificate of election, it will be remembered, and only went out of office when the verdict of the jury, which has been reversed by the Court of Appeals, declared Mr. Dailey elected. Many lawyers think that the reversal of the verdict gives the office to Mr. Livingston pending a retrial, but Dailey is determined to contest this point by further litigation, if necessary, so that he may cling to the office as long as possible.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

One night last week some one stole the contents of the corner-stone of the proposed soldiers' monument at White Plains to commemorate the battle of White Plains. The foundation, in which the stone was set, is on Chatterton Hill, the scene of the battle.

On Sunday afternoon a horse-thief was arrested at the lower dock, Sing Sing. Mr. Harvey Reed had driven in his phaeton to his father's office, on Main-street. While he was inside, John Hughes, a dock rough, jumped in and drove off. Mr. Reed came out and found his horse and phaeton missing. Looking up the street, he saw it going up the dock hill, and immediately gave chase, soon overtaking the runaway, and sprang into the phaeton. A struggle followed, but Mr. Reed proved too much for the thief, and pitched him out on to the pavement. He then drove up the hill and notified Policeman Romeyn Williams, and, after a struggle, Hughes was arrested.

NEW-JERSEY.

The new ferry-house of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the foot of Cortlandt-street, was thrown open to the public yesterday.

Willis A. Pickert, the clog-dancer, who on Dec. 1, 1877, was married to Emma Dillon, also a variety performer, under compulsion, as he alleges, has been granted a decree of divorce by Chancellor Runyon.

A concert was given in St. John Baptist's Roman Catholic Church, in Paterson, on Sunday night, for the relief of the sufferers by the Irish famine. The receipts at the door amounted to $700, and a collection swelled the total receipts to nearly $1,100.

Martin Vantchinsky, the Russian, detained in the Charity Hospital in Jersey City, under the supposition that he is the burglar who was shot while committing a burglary at Woodlawn, Long Island, yesterday made a detailed statement of his whereabouts during the day and night, accounting for his time very fully.

The body of a young man named Archibald Brown, was found yesterday in the Valley of the Rocks, below the Passaic Falls, at Paterson. He was about 30 years old, and lived at No. 26 Redwood-avenue, Paterson. He disappeared three weeks ago, and was last seen alive in a drinking saloon. It is supposed that, on his way home through the falls grounds, he fell off the precipice down into the valley, 50 or 60 feet, and crushed in his skull, and that he has been lying where he was found ever since.

An examination of the affairs of the First National Bank of Hackensack was begun before Master in Chancery Job A. Blair, by Receiver A. A. Hardenburgh, in the Mansion House, Hackensack, yesterday afternoon. After examining Cashier Abram D. Brower to determine the genuineness of the signature of Congressman Voorhis upon certain notes held by the bank as security, the proceedings were adjourned until the 21st inst., when the books of the bank will be inspected. Congressman Voorhis is in Washington.

Louis Ulster, proprietor of a saloon at Fort Lee, on Saturday complained to Justice Backens, of Hoboken, that Jennette Knecht, a chamber-maid at Nagell's hotel, had swindled him out of several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry and dresses under promise of marriage. The Justice refused to issue a warrant, but he persuaded Miss Knecht to surrender gifts she had obtained from Ulster to the value of $400. She had promised to marry Ulster in February, and had also agreed to marry the bartender of the hotel in January. She concluded to hold to her last promise and let Ulster and his presents go.

Some years ago several real estate speculators in Paterson bought a large tract of land in the southern part of the city and sold most of it in lots to working men at low rates, giving warranty deeds, although there was a heavy mortgage still on the property, held by the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark. The company foreclosed a few months ago, when the poor people, who had bought lots and built little homes thereon, were astonished to find that their property was covered by this mortgage. The company, however, made an arrangement by which these purchasers were allowed to buy in their lots at a proportionate part of the amount of the entire mortgage on the whole tract, so that the small owners only had to pay from $15 to $70 to secure a release from the mortgage. The sale took place yesterday afternoon, in the Paterson Opera-house, and nobody was allowed to bid against the owners of the little houses, who were thus given the preference, and were enabled to save their dwellings at little cost.

JOHN P. HAWS IN CUSTODY.

THE BOOK-KEEPER OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK ARRESTED.

John P. Haws, the fugitive book-keeper of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday, by Detectives Pinkerton, Field, and O'Connor. Haws, who is a relative of ex-City Controller Haws, disappeared last September, leaving in the possession of his brother a letter stating that he was a defaulter to the amount of $38,000, the greater portion of which he had spent in "policy-playing," of which he was a victim. He also stated that he had acted in collusion with Louis Levison, a depositor, on the debtor side of whose pass-book he was accustomed to enter the various sums stolen from the bank. Levison, as alleged, drew the money on his checks, and handed it over to Haws, retaining as his share of the spoils about $7,000. The matter was hushed up by the bank; but the arrest of Levison, in October, on civil proceedings for the recovery of the money he is charged with having fraudulently obtained, crept out, and the whole matter then became public. Levison, who was a manufacturer of artificial flowers, doing business at Prince and Mercer streets, was lodged in Ludlow-Street Jail in default of $40,000 bail, and he has remained there since, being unable to procure the amount of bail demanded.

After the arrest of Levison, the Grand Jury was asked to take action in the case of Haws, and an indictment for forgery was found against him. The specific charge set forth against Haws in the indictment was that of having forged the signature of Frederick M. Hill, the Receiving Teller of the bank, to an entry for the receipt of $530 on Levison's pass-book. The alleged forgery was committed Nov. 9, 1878, in the following style: "9—H—$530," the figures and initial meaning, "Nov. 9—Hill—$530." A warrant was issued for the arrest of Haws, but the detectives were unable to find him until yesterday. After his disappearance from the bank he was traced to Belgium, and was induced by the bank officers to go to Canada, where an interview was arranged with their counsel. The bank authorities were anxious to ascertain the exact amount of Haws's peculations, and to gain any information in his possession as to his accomplices, and the disposition he had made of the money he had stolen. It is said that he was promised in return for imparting such information 12 hours' grace, during which time he could get beyond the reach of the officers of the law. A detective, notwithstanding, was detailed to "shadow" him, but he managed to evade the officer, and made good his escape without having imparted the desired information. He has been a fugitive since, and after wandering all over this country and Canada, he returned to Brooklyn recently. His presence in that city was soon ascertained by the detectives, and his arrest is the result. The prisoner was brought to this City and arraigned in the General Sessions, before Judge Gildersleeve, who fixed bail at $5,000. Haws was unable to procure bail, and was committed to the Tombs. It is said that the fugitive had grown so tired of his wanderings that he rather courted arrest, and had frequently thought of surrendering himself to the authorities.

WHY THEY ADJOURNED.

A drizzling rain was pouring when the Thirteenth Assembly District Republican Association was called to order, at No. 253 Eighth-avenue, last evening. Mr. Clarence W. Meade took the chair. A roll-call revealed the fact that almost every one of the active workers was absent, and the TIMES reporter asked a member where they were.

"Up in Albany fixing things," was the laconic answer.

In view of the absence of so many of its trusted leaders, the association contented itself with admitting 156 new members, including a large batch of Germans, and then adjourned.

THE VICTOR BABY FOOD.
Best substitute for mother's milk. 25c. All druggists. Requires no cooking or seasoning.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Gellert, from Hamburg.—Mr. and Mrs. Theodor Will, Carl Stroethmann, Louis Loeb, Y. H. Peters, Martha Garnier.

WESTERN UNION TIME-BALL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:23 | Sun sets......4:55 | Moon sets...7:15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...9:05 | Gov. Island...9:54 | Hell Gate..11:16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............MONDAY, JAN. 12.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Isaac Bell, Lawrence, West Point, Va.; Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Gulf Stream, Ingram, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Devonia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Alliance, Lawson, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.; Bristol City, (Br.,) Peters, Bristol, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; J. W. Garrett, Foster, Baltimore via Camden, J. S. Krems.

Ships Lina, (Ger.,) Ahrens, Bremen, Theodore Ruger; British America, (Br.,) Lockhart, Havre, Snow & Burgess; Nevada, Kruger, Antwerp, Muller & Kruger; Kaiser, (Ger.,) Rakebe, Bremen, Wasjen, Tool & Co.; Marianna III., (Port.,) Santos, Lisbon, G. Amsinck & Co.

Barks William Chapman, (Br.,) Smith, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Marie Sidenburg, (Br.,) Stricker, Bremen, Hermann Koop & Co.; Resolut, (Norw.,) Kras, Cape Town, M. Bertiner; Fides, (Norw.,) Thorsen, Bordeaux, C. Tobias & Co.; Carrara, (Ital.,) Pentremali, Bordeaux, John C. Seager.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Arragon, (Br.,) Brown, Bristol Dec. 19, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Morgan.

Steam-ship City of Savannah, Mallory, Savannah Jan. 10, with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Ship Alert, (Norw.,) Johannesen, Calais 36 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship Oregon, (Norw.,) Thorsen, Gloucester 41 ds., in ballast to master. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Ship Tamerlane, (Ger.,) Siedenberg, Trieste 72 ds., with empty barrels, &c., to order—vessel to master.

Ship Theodore Koerner, (Ger.,) Schierenberg, Trieste Nov. 13, with mdse. to order—vessel to Hermann Koop & Co.

Ship Transit, Hagen, Liverpool Nov. 22, in ballast to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Unione, (Ital.,) Gerbolini, Honfleur 52 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Francesca B., (Ital.,) Maresca, Brest 47 ds., in ballast to John C. Seager.

Bark Harriet Hickman, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Antwerp 50 ds., with old iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Elisef, (Norw.,) Ellertsen, Dublin 51 ds., in ballast to Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

Bark Sondemanden, (Norw.,) Hansen, Rio Janeiro 40 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Lorenzo, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Stettin 68 ds., with iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Lauget, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Bristol 44 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Kepha, (Norw.,) Johansen, Rotterdam 42 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Sabine Ellis, Galveston 21 ds., with cotton to Feltmann & Co.—vessel to Swan & Son.

Bark William Phillips, (of New-Bedford,) Healey, Rollo 138 ds., with sugar to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Verteride, (Norw.,) Garpestad, Liverpool 36 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Abis, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., with old iron and rosewood to order—vessel to Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

Bark Lizzie Merry, Merry, New-Orleans 25 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with cotton to J. P. Maury—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Bark Ellida, (of Cork,) Lane, Bordeaux 35 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Sedmi Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Babarovich, Dunkirk 46 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Bertha, (Ger.,) Koster, Amsterdam 41 ds., with old iron to Theodore Ruger.

Bark Tillid, (Norw.,) Johnsen, St. Nazaire 56 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Aladdin, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Leith 51 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark San Francisco, (of Malta,) Borg, Barcelona 62 ds., in ballast to Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

Bark Glimt, (Norw.,) Syvertsen, Rotterdam 51 ds., with old iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Argo, (Norw.,) Kuhle, London 42 ds., with chalk to order—vessel to master.

Bark Manlion, Weeks, Tuxpan 37 ds., with cedar to J. W. Wilson & Co.

Bark Ariadne, (Norw.,) Stenness, Rotterdam 54 ds., with old iron and empty barrels to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Hebe, (Norw.,) Jonassen, Rouen 49 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Reviewer, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Brown, Antwerp 36 ds., with pig-iron to order—vessel to master.

Bark Resolution, (of Norfolk,) Lewis, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with old iron to McCullough, Beecher & Co.

Bark Sofiid, (Norw.,) Berner, Gloucester 41 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Solveig, (Norw.,) Olsen, London 50 ds., with old iron to Austin Baldwin & Co.

Brig Mater, (Aust.,) Morecich, Lussen 57 ds., in ballast to John C. Seager.

Brig Pearl, (of New-Haven,) Brightman, Barbados 29 ds., in ballast to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Brig Sarah E. Kennedy, Pickett, Cadiz Dec. 2, with mdse. to order—vessel to John Zittlosen.

Brig Emma, (of Shoreham,) Collins, Pernambuco 34 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to master.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, fresh, E.; cloudy; at City Island, strong, N.E.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Gulf Stream, for Wilmington, N. C.; Isaac Bell, for West Point, Va.; Albemarle, for Lewes; Florida, for Philadelphia; barks D. H. Wetjen and Henry, for Bremen; Ocean, for Rio Janeiro; Orsen, for Bristol; David Babcock, for Savannah; brig Bride, for Las Palmas; schr. James Slater, for ——.

Also, via Long Island Sound, bark Verona, for Rio Janeiro; brig Paran, for Pernambuco.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Great Western Steam-ship Co. (New-York and Bristol) has adopted, and will hereafter use as its distinguishing night signal, a Coston light, showing while burning the colors red, white, and blue in succession.

SPOKEN.

Jan. 6, lat. 33, lon. 75 16, bark Matta, (Ital.,) from Leghorn, for New-York.

Jan. 6, lat. 33, lon. 67, bark Karl von Dobeln, (Swed.,) from Grimsby, for New-York.

Jan. 10, lat. 36, lon. 73 36, bark Minos, (Norw.,) from ——, for Philadelphia.

Jan. 3, lat. 31 07, lon. 73 34, bark Chinampas, (of Picton, N. S.,) from Havre, for Baltimore.

Jan. 6, lat. 32 27, lon. 73 30, bark Sarah E. Kennedy, from Cadiz, for New-York.

Jan. 9, lat. 36 14, lon. 73 25, ship Annie Lee, (Br.,) from Antwerp, for New-York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—The steam-ship City of Washington, Capt. Timmerman, from New-York, arr. here to-day at 11 o'clock A. M.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Sld. 7th inst., Gemma; 9th inst., Delphin, Coringa, Venezolana, Marina Bonvenuto, Lulsia R., latter for Baltimore; Independence, Capt. Baffo; 10th inst., Sovereign, Nellie Moody, last three for New-York; Laura Emily, Mary L. Peters, Nonantum, Shannon, Susa, Capt. Terrastrom, John Gambles, latter for San Francisco; Attila, Italia, Capt. Christiansen; W. T. Harward, last three for Philadelphia; Hermes, Flash Light.

Arr. 8d inst., Edwin and Lizzie; 9th inst., Ellen and Mathilde, Edward, Olive, Mary Hasbrouck; 10th inst., Niphon, Wakefield; 11th inst., British Envoy, Echo, Capt. Jansson; Prosperita, Nausika; 12th inst., Swansea.

The steam-ship Argosy, (Br.,) Capt. Peak, from New-York Dec. 27, has arr. at Havre.

The steam-ship Hannover, (Ger.,) Capt. Hoffman, from New-Orleans Dec. 22, via Havana, has arr. at Bremen.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12.—The steam-ship Dominion, (Br.,) Capt. Reed, from Portland Dec. 29, and Halifax 31st, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Dunadd, (Br.,) Capt. Jameson, from New-Orleans Dec. 18, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Federico, (Span.,) Capt. Abernethy, from New-Orleans Dec. 22, has arr. here.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 12.—The White Star Line steam-ship Baltic, Capt. Parsell, from New-York Jan. 3, arr. here at 6 o'clock this morning, on her way to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 12.—The Allan Line steam-ship Samaritan, Capt. Aird, from Baltimore Dec. 30, and Halifax Jan. 3, arr. here to-day, on her way to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 12.—The Guion Line steam-ship Montana, Capt. Gadd, from Liverpool, for New-York, sld. hence at 6 o'clock last evening.

MOVILLE, Jan. 12.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Ethiopia, Capt. Campbell, from New-York Dec. 31, arr. here to-day, on her way to Glasgow.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry.
The rich cooking flavors, Royal Vanilla and Lemon, surpass all others in aroma, taste, and strength.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

NOW
for Linens.

This week we sell linens below the market—*low enough to make it worth your while* to come prepared to buy whatever you can use, little or much.

Table-linen,
Table-cloths,
Napkins,
D'Oyleys,
Towels,
Sheeting,
Pillow-linen,
Etc., etc.

Everything is marked in plain figures. There are no such prices in the country, have not been for years; we cannot repeat them.

Hospitals, steamers, hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses, take notice.

In cloaks, shawls, cloths, dress-goods, hosiery, gentlemen's furnishing, boys' suits, and nearly every other line, certain goods are sold this week at prices too low to last long.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway and Twentieth Street;
Grand and Chrystie Streets.

THE VICTOR BABY FOOD
TRADE MARK
REQUIRES NO COOKING OR SEASONING.
BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHER'S MILK.
PRICE 25 CENTS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
VICTOR E. MAUGER & PETRIE,
104 TO 110 READE-ST., NEW-YORK.

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